



E. Mosley Del. et fecit.

*His Highness Prince George.*



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*His Highness Prince George.*



THE  
CHILD's  
NEW  
PLAY-THING:  
BEING A  
SPELLING-BOOK

Intended  
To make the Learning to READ,  
a *Diversion* instead of a *Task*.

Consisting of  
Scripture-Histories, Fables, Stories, Moral and  
Religious Precepts, Proverbs, Songs,  
Riddles, Dialogues, &c.

The Whole adapted to the Capacities of CHILDREN, and  
Divided into Lessons of one, two, three, and four Syllables;  
with entertaining Pictures to each Story and Fable,  
And a new-invented ALPHABET for Children to play with,  
and a Preface shewing the Ute of it.

---

THE SECOND EDITION.

To which is added Three DIALOGUES:

1. Shewing how a little Boy shall make every body love him.
2. How a little Boy shall grow wiser than the rest of his School-fellows.
3. How a little Boy shall become a great Man.

---

*Designed for the USE of SCHOOLS, or  
for Children before they go to School.*

---

L O N D O N:  
Printed for M. COOPER at the *Globe* in *Pater-noster-Row*. 1743.



+

d/s

( 1 )



To His Royal HIGHNESS  
Prince GEORGE,

THIS  
Little PLAY-THING

is most humbly Dedicated

B Y

His Royal HIGHNESS's

Devoted Servant.

(2)



Prince GEORGE

THE PLAYTHING

by Mrs. J. H. T. [illegible]

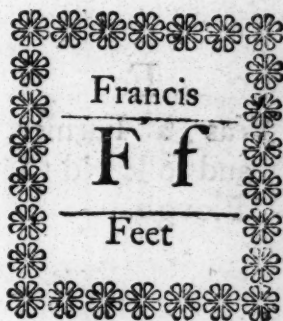
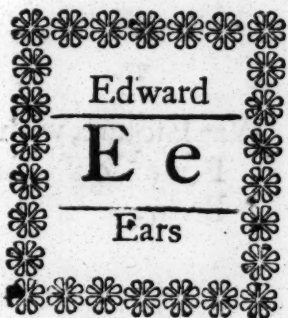
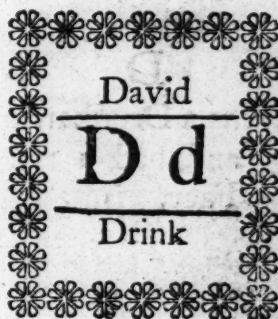
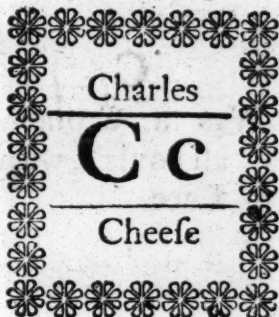
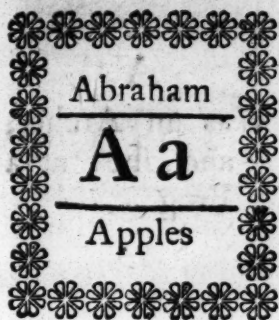
BY

THE [illegible]

London: [illegible]

3

40





**B**

Was a Butcher,  
and had a great  
Dog.

**A**

Was an Archer,  
and shot at a  
Frog.

**D**

Was a Drunkard,  
and had a red  
Face.

**C**

Was a Captain,  
all cover'd with  
Lace.

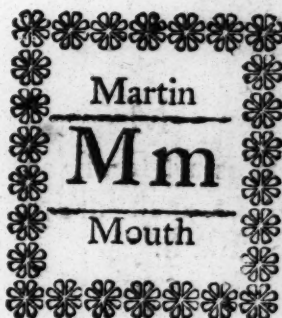


**F**

Was a Farmer,  
and follow'd the  
Plough.

**E**

Was Esquire, with  
Pride on his  
Brow.



H

Was a Hunter,  
and hunted a  
Buck.

G

Was a Gamester,  
and he had bad  
Luck.

K

Was a King, and  
he govern'd a  
Moufe.

I

Was a Joiner, and  
built up a  
House.

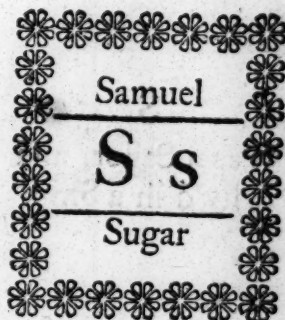
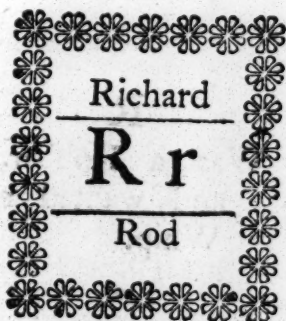
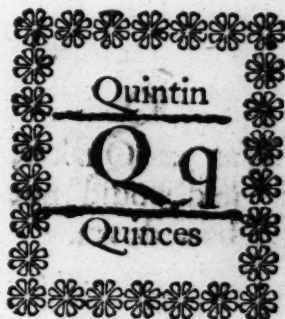
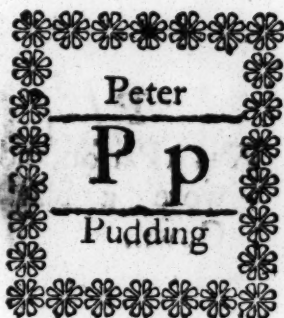
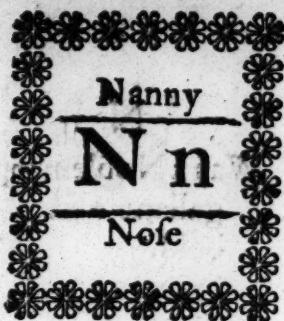


M

Was a Merchant,  
to each foreign  
Land.

L

Was a Lady, and  
had a white  
Hand.



O

Was in Oyfter-  
wench, and a  
sad Scold.

N

Was a Nobleman,  
gallant and  
bold.

Q

Was a Quaker,  
and would not  
bow down.

P

Was a Parson, and  
wore a black  
Gown.



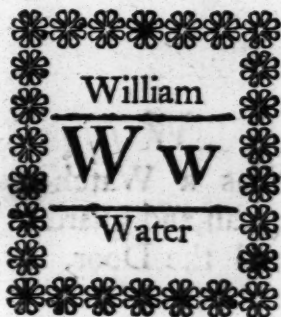
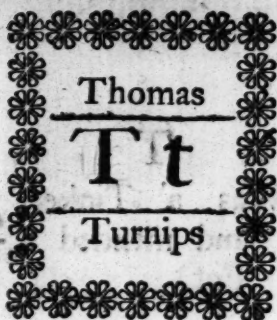
S

Was a Sailor, and  
liv'd in a Ship.

R

Was a Robber,  
and wanted a  
Whip.





**V**  
Was a Vintner, a  
very great Sot.

**T**  
Was a Tinker,  
and mended a  
Pot.

**X**  
Was expensive,  
and so became  
poor.

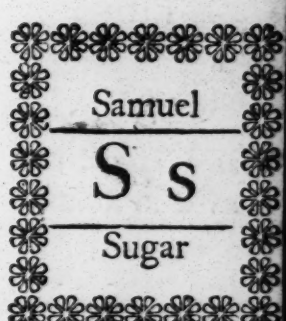
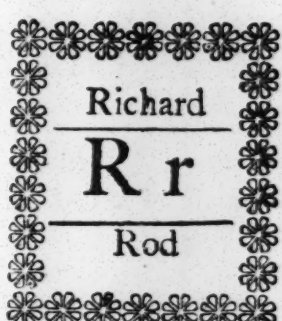
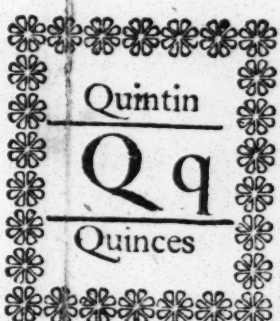
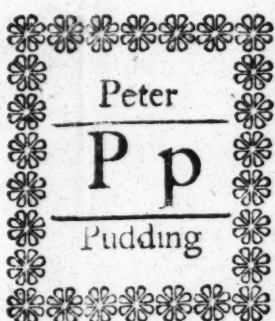
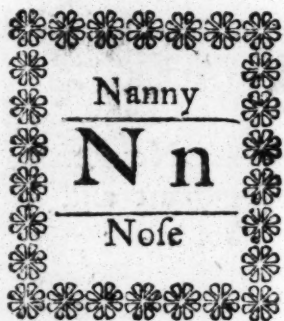
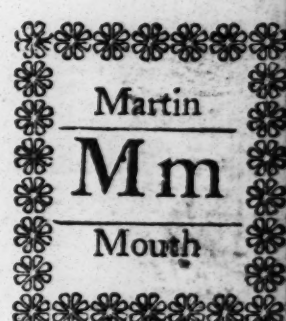
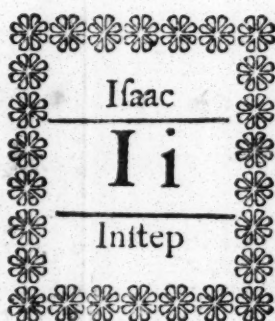
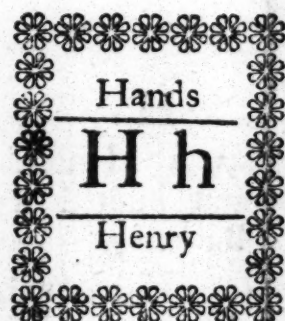
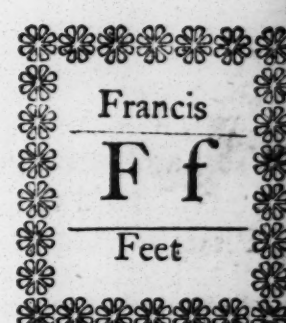
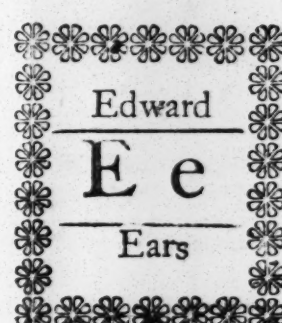
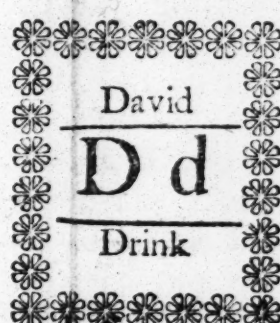
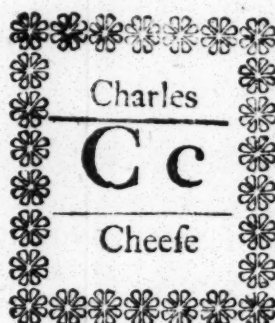
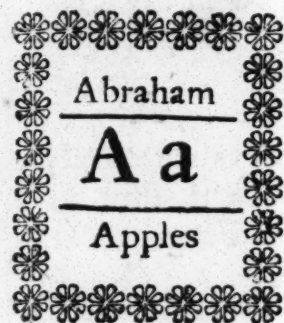
**W**  
Was a Watch-  
man, and guard-  
ed the Door.

**Z**  
Was a Zany, and  
talk'd like a  
Fool.

**Y**  
Was a Young-  
ster, that did  
not love School.



This ALPHABET is to be cut into single Squares for Children to Play with.



**V**

Was a Vintner, a  
very great Sot.

**T**

Was a Tinker,  
and mended a  
Pot.

**X**

Was expensive,  
and so became  
poor.

**W**

Was a Watch-  
man, and guard-  
ed the Door.



**Z**

Was a Zany, and  
talk'd like a  
Fool.

**Y**

Was a Young-  
ster, that did  
not love School.



This ALPHABET is to be cut into fingle Squares for Children to Play with.

Abraham  
**A a**  
Apples

Balaam  
**B b**  
Bread

Charles  
**C c**  
Cheefe

David  
**D d**  
Drink

Edward  
**E e**  
Ears

Francis  
**F f**  
Feet

George  
**G g**  
Gloves

Hands  
**H h**  
Henry

Isaac  
**I i**  
Initep

Kitty  
**K k**  
Knees

Lewis  
**L l**  
Legs

Martin  
**M m**  
Mouth

Nanny  
**N n**  
Nose

Obadiah  
**O o**  
Orange

Peter  
**P p**  
Pudding

Quintin  
**Q q**  
Quinces

Richard  
**R r**  
Rod

Samuel  
**S s**  
Sugar

Thomas  
**T t**  
Turnips

Valentine  
**V v**  
Vinegar

William  
**W w**  
Water

Xerxes  
**X x**  
Xercife

Young  
**Y y**  
Yellow

Zachary  
**Z z**  
Zeal



Apple-pye. B bit it. C cut it. D divided it. E eat it. F fought for't. G got it. H had it. I join'd for't.  
 kept it. L long'd for't. M mourn'd for't. N nodded at it. O open'd it. P peep'd in't. Q quarter'd it. R run  
 for't. S snatch'd it. T turn'd it. V view'd it. W won it. X, Y, Z, &. I wish I had a Piece of it now in my Hand.

F

Was a Farmer,  
and follow'd the  
Plough.

E

Was Esquire, with  
Pride on his  
Brow.

D

Was a Drunkard,  
and had a red  
Face.

C

Was a Captain,  
all cover'd with  
Lace.

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Was a Butcher,  
and had a great  
Dog.

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Was an Archer,  
and shot at a  
Frog.

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to each foreign  
Land.

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Was a Lady, and  
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Hand.

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and he had bad  
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and wanted a  
Whip.

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and would not  
bow down

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wench, and a  
fad Scold.

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gallant and  
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talk'd like a  
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Was a Young-  
ster, that did  
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Was expensive,  
and so became  
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Was a Watch-  
man, and guard-  
ed the Door.

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Was a Vintner, a  
very great Sot.

T

Was a Tinker,  
and mended a  
Pot.





# P R E F A C E,

S H E W I N G

The Use of the A L P H A B E T S.



*THE Tenderness of Parents generally prevents them from sending their Children to School so soon as they have a Capacity for Learning: The Fear of Accidents, or the Severity of a Master, confirms them in this Resolution, so that two or three Years are lost before a Child begins to learn to read. To remedy this Inconvenience, and at the same time indulge the Parental Fondness, I have invented an ALPHABET, and compiled this little Book, which I would have made use of at Home as soon as the Child begins to form articulate Sounds. With this Alphabet a Child may easily be taught its Letters by playing with them. For Instance, let an Alphabet*

*be put into a Hat or Box, and let the Child draw the Letters out one by one, and be told at first what they are, as he draws them out. By degrees he may be set to guess what they are, and be rewarded or encouraged when he finds them out. To assist his Memory he may be told, that A is for Apples, B for Bread, C for Cheese, &c. Then when he draws A, ask him what is for Apples; when B, what is for Bread, &c. By this means he will very soon learn to know all his Letters. But as this Assistance to the Memory should consist of Words very common and familiar to Children, and as such Words may not readily occur to every body, I have thought proper to print the Words along with each Letter. There is likewise another Alphabet, of Names, so that any body may choose which they like best; or, if they like neither, they may use what other Words they think more proper, or more familiar to their Children. Several other diverting Methods may be found out with this loose Alphabet, by which Children in a very little Time may be taught their Letters, which I leave to the Ingenuity of their several Parents or Tutors. After this let the Child proceed to the following Chapters of the Book, and be taught to spell; and when he has advanced so far as to be able to spell common Words, he may then make*

# P R E F A C E.

5

*make a new Use of this Alphabet, by being set to pick out the Letters himself, and place them so as to form such easy Words as Cat, Dog, House, Man, &c. And this, I apprehend, will be of great use towards his future true spelling. In compiling the Book and drawing up the Lessons, I have endeavour'd at Ease and Perspicuity; and have chose such Subjects as I thought would be pleasing to Children, and tend at the same time to ground them in the Principles of Knowledge and Virtue. If my Labours meet with Approbation and Success, however low the Task may seem, I shall not think it unworthy of a Man.*







## ALPHABETS of LETTERS.

| <i>Roman.</i> |   | <i>Italian.</i> |   | <i>Engliſh.</i> |   | <i>Names.</i> |
|---------------|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|---------------|
| a             | A | a               | A | a               | A | ay            |
| b             | B | b               | B | b               | B | bee           |
| c             | C | c               | C | c               | C | fee           |
| d             | D | d               | D | d               | D | dee           |
| e             | E | e               | E | e               | E | e             |
| f             | F | f               | F | f               | F | eff           |
| g             | G | g               | G | g               | G | jee           |
| h             | H | h               | H | h               | H | ayth          |
| i             | I | i               | I | i               | I | i             |
| j             | J | j               | J | j               | J | jay           |
| k             | K | k               | K | k               | K | cay           |
| l             | L | l               | L | l               | L | ell           |
| m             | M | m               | M | m               | M | em            |
| n             | N | n               | N | n               | N | en            |
| o             | O | o               | O | o               | O | o             |
| p             | P | p               | P | p               | P | pee           |
| q             | Q | q               | Q | q               | Q | cu            |
| r             | R | r               | R | r               | R | ar            |
| s             | S | s               | S | s               | S | efs           |
| t             | T | t               | T | t               | T | tee           |
| v             | V | v               | V | v               | V | vee           |
| u             | U | u               | U | u               | U | yu            |
| w             | W | w               | W | w               | W | double yu     |
| x             | X | x               | X | x               | X | eks           |
| y             | Y | y               | Y | y               | Y | wi            |
| z             | Z | z               | Z | z               | Z | zed           |

C

\*\*\*

ba  
da  
fa  
ha  
la  
ma  
na  
pa  
ra  
fa  
ta  
wa

bla  
cla  
dra  
fra





# T H E Child's New Play-Thing.



## S Y L L A B L E S.

|    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| ba | be | bi | bo | bu | ab | eb | ib | ob | ub |
| da | de | di | do | du | ac | ec | ic | oc | uc |
| fa | fe | fi | fo | fu | ad | ed | id | od | ud |
| ha | he | hi | ho | hu | af | ef | if | of | uf |
| la | le | li | lo | lu | al | el | il | ol | ul |
| ma | me | mi | mo | mu | am | em | im | om | um |
| na | ne | ni | no | nu | an | en | in | on | un |
| pa | pe | pi | po | pu | ap | ep | ip | op | up |
| ra | re | ri | ro | ru | ar | er | ir | or | ur |
| sa | se | si | so | su | as | es | is | os | us |
| ta | te | ti | to | tu | at | et | it | ot | ut |
| wa | we | wi | wo | wu | ax | ex | ix | ox | ux |

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| bla | ble | bli | blo | blu | gla | gle | gli | glo | glu |
| cla | cle | cli | clo | clu | kna | kne | kni | kno | knu |
| dra | dre | dri | dro | dru | pra | pre | pri | pro | pru |
| fra | fre | fri | fro | fru | sha | she | shi | sho | shu |
|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     | ska |

|                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| fka fke fki fko fku | tra tre tri tro tru      |
| fla fle fli flo flu | scra scre scri scro scru |
| fma fme fmi fmo fmu | stra stre stri stro stru |
| fpa fpe fpi fpo fpu | spla sple spli splo splu |
| fwa fwe fwi fwo fwu | thra thre thrithro thru  |

## W O R D S.

*Lessons for the Five Vowels.*

( a )

|                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Bad had lad glad    | ark bark dark mark  |
| bag lag nag wag     | art cart dart mart  |
| all ball call fall  | as brags glass las  |
| am ham ram cram     | ash cash dash flash |
| man pan fan can     | bat cat rat sprat   |
| bang fang gang hang | daw law paw claw    |
| ant pant cant rant  | ax tax wax flax     |
| cap lap map pap     | day gay hay may     |
| bar car far star    | blaze gaze glaze    |
| bard card gard hard | maze                |

( e )

|                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| beak break speak       | bleed feed feed reed |
| eel heel feel peel     | creep deep keep      |
| beam cream dream       | bell fell sell tell  |
| eat meat neat feat     | elf pelf self shelf  |
| feet meet street greet | den hen men pen      |
| beck deck neck leek    | best drest nest rest |
| bed fed red wed        | bet fret let net wet |
| bee fee lee see thee   | eel peel reel wheel  |

( i )

# *Lessons for the five Vowels.*      9

( i )

|       |      |       |       |      |       |      |       |       |
|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| bib   | crib | gib   | nib   | rib  | dine  | fine | line  | mine  |
| dice  | ice  | mice  | rice  |      | king  | ring | sing  | wing  |
| brick | kick | lick  | stick |      | ink   | link | pink  | sink  |
| bid   | did  | kid   | lid   | rid  | chip  | clip | ship  | whip  |
| fig   | pig  | sprig | twig  |      | fire  | mire | spire | wire  |
| bill  | fill | hill  | mill  | rill | bliss | hiss | kiss  | miss  |
| brim  | grim | him   | skim  |      | hit   | pit  | sit   | spit  |
| chin  | grin | pin   | skin  |      | bite  | kite | mite  | write |
| bind  | find | kind  | wind  |      | five  | hive | dive  | drive |

( o )

|      |       |        |       |       |       |       |       |     |
|------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| bob  | fob   | mob    | rob   | fop   | hop   | lop   | sop   | top |
| clod | nod   | rod    | jod   | cork  | fork  | pork  | work  |     |
| bog  | dog   | frog   | hog   | born  | corn  | horn  | scorn |     |
| boil | coil  | oil    | soil  | toil  | got   | hot   | pot   | rot |
| bold | cold  | fold   | scold |       | broth | cloth | froth |     |
| bone | drone | shone  |       | dove  | glove | grove |       |     |
| long | prong | strong |       | lour  | pour  | sour  | scour |     |
| book | cook  | hook   |       | clout | out   | pout  | rout  |     |
| cool | fool  | pool   | tool  | low   | blow  | glow  | flow  |     |
| moon | noon  | spoon  |       | how   | row   | tow   | snow  |     |

( u )

|      |       |       |       |       |      |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| club | cub   | drub  | tub   | cure  | lure | pure  | sure  |
| huff | bluff | cuff  | snuff | curl  | furl | hurl  | churl |
| hug  | lug   | rug   | mug   | burn  | turn | churn | urn   |
| dull | cull  | scull | trull | bush  | hush | push  | rush  |
| crum | drum  | mum   |       | busk  | duck | husk  | musk  |
| gun  | pun   | run   | sun   | crust | dust | must  | rust  |
| bur  | cur   | furr  | spur  | but   | cut  | hut   | nut   |
|      |       |       |       | slut  |      |       |       |

( y )

*Words of One Syllable.*( y ) *when a Vowel.*

by buy cry dy dry eye fy fly fry my  
 pry fly spy thy why

*Lessons of One Syllable.*

## B E A S T S.

Fox ape hare boar bear wolf deer  
 buck doe stag hind fawn ox bull cow  
 calf cat horse mare colt nag pad tit sheep  
 lamb goat kid ass mule hog boar sow  
 pig dog rat mouse mole.

## B I R D S.

Crow crane cock hen goose duck drake  
 teal swan dove kite snipe quail lark thrush  
 wren jay owl bat stork.

## F I S H E S.

Whale carp pike perch sole trout tench  
 roach chubb smelt sprat plaice eel shad  
 shrimp crab.

## I N S E C T S.

Flea fly louse wasp bee gnat leech bug  
 frog toad moth ant worm snail snake.

## P A R T S of the Human B O D Y.

Head heart face eyes nose cheek lips  
 teeth tong chin ear neck breast hand  
 arm fist nail joint side hip thigh knee  
 ham leg foot toe.

P A R T S

*Words of One Syllable.*

11

*PARTS of the WORLD.*

Sun moon stars fire air earth sea light  
dark heat cold east west north south wind  
rain hail ice snow frost thaw dew mist  
cloud sky night day hour week month  
year.

*FRUITS, FLOWERS, HERBS, TREES.*

Oak ash elm box fir pine vine yew  
beech mint sage rue balm thyme grass  
rose pink pear plum grape fig nut.

---

*Sentences, or Lessons consisting of  
Words of One Syllable.*

**LESSON I.**

*Moral Precepts proper for Children.*

**S**peak the Truth, and lie not.  
Live well, that you may die well.

Use no ill Words.

Ill Words breed Strife.

Do not be proud. Scorn not the Poor.

Give to them that want.

Love to learn your Book.

A good Boy will be a good Man.

Love good Boys, and play with none  
that swear, or lie, or steal, or use ill Words,  
or do ill Things, for fear you learn their  
Ways, and be as bad as they.

**LESSON**

## LESSON II.

*Religious Precepts proper for Children.***L**ove God, for he is good.

Fear God, for he is just.

Pray to God, for all good things come from him.

Serve God with your whole Heart, and with all your Soul.

Fools make a mock at Sin, but he that is wise will be good.

Seek not what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink ; but first seek the Will of God, and walk in his Law, and ye shall want no good thing.

He who strives to be good has God on his side.

He is not good who does not wish to mend.

He shall want no good thing, who hath God for his Friend.

God loves the Child,

Whose Words are mild.

The Child that does what good he can,  
Shall gain the Love of God and Man.





## LESSON III.

*The Fable of the Two Dogs.*

ONCE on a time two Dogs went out to walk. *Tray* was a good Dog, and would not hurt the least thing in the World ; but *Snap* was cross, and would harl and bite at all that came in his way. At last they came to a Town ; all the Dogs came round them ; *Tray* hurt none of them, but *Snap* would grin at one, harl at the next, and bite a third, till at last they all fell on him, and tore him limb from limb ; and as poor *Tray* was with him, he met with his Death at the same time.

B

MORA...

## MORAL.\*

*By this Fable you see how dangerous it is to be in Company with bad Boys. Tray was a quiet harmless Dog, and hurt nobody; but because he was in Company with so ill-natur'd a Dog as Snap, he suffer'd the same Punishment as if he had been equally guilty. So if you are in Company with Boys that are doing any sort of Mischief, it is your best way immediately to leave them; for if they are catch'd, and you are found with them, you will certainly be thought as much in fault as they, and will accordingly be punished with them.*

---

\* It is intended, that the Morals of the Fables should be read and inculcated to the Child by the Master or Parent, or whoever hears it its Lesson. And it would not be amiss if they read over the Fable again to the Child.

The  
I  
Sun  
Ligh  
that  
fly in  
in the  
Tree  
Thing  
and m  
to his  
Life.  
and al



LESSON IV.

*The History of the Creation of the World.*

**I**N six Days God made the World, and all things that are in it. He made the Sun to shine by Day, and the Moon to give Light by Night. He made all the Beasts that walk on the Earth, all the Birds that fly in the Air, and all the Fish that swim in the Sea. Each Herb, and Plant, and Tree, are the Work of his Hands. All Things, both great and small, that live, and move, and breathe in this wide World, to him do owe their Birth, to him their Life. And God saw all that he had made, and all were good. But there was not a

Man to till the Ground: so God made  
 Man of the Dust of the Earth, and  
 breath'd in him the Breath of Life, and  
 gave him Rule o'er all that he had made  
 And the Man gave Names to all the  
 Beasts of the Field, the Fowls of the Air  
 and the Fish of the Sea. But there was  
 not found an Help meet for Man; so  
 God brought on him a deep Sleep, and  
 then took from his Side a Rib, of which  
 he made a Wife, and gave her to the  
 Man, and her Name was *Eve*: And  
 from these two came all the Sons of  
 Men.



*Lessons consisting of Words not exceeding Two Syllables.*

**TABLE I.** *Accented on the first Syllable.*

| <b>A</b> | <b>B</b>   |             |           |
|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| ject     | able       | bel-lows    | clo-set   |
| ab-sent  |            | bi-ble      | com-pass  |
| ac-cent  |            | blad-der    | con-vent  |
| a-cre    |            | bo-dy       | co-py     |
| ac-tive  |            | bon-fire    | co-vet    |
| af-ter   |            | bo-som      | cou-ple   |
| a-gue    |            | bot-tom     | cra-dle   |
| al-so    |            | boun-ty     | cu-bit    |
| a-pish   |            | break-feast | cud-gel   |
| A-pril   |            | bri-dle     | dad-dy    |
| ar-my    |            | bro-ther    | dar-ling  |
| as-pect  |            | can-dle     | de-cent   |
| a-tom    |            | car-pet     | di-al     |
| au-dit   |            | cat-tle     | dim-ple   |
| Ba-bel   |            | cel-lar     | din-ner   |
| ba-con   |            | cen-sure    | dou-ble   |
| bal-lad  |            | cen-try     | doub-let  |
| ban-quet |            | cha-pel     | dream-ing |
| bar-ley  |            | chap-man    | dri-ver   |
| bar-rel  |            | chap-ter    | drum-mer  |
| ba-son   |            | cher-ry     | drun-kard |
| bau-ble  |            | chil-dren   | du-ty     |
| beau-ty  |            | cir-cle     | dwin-dle  |
| beg-ger  |            | ci-ty       | ear-ly    |
|          |            | cler-gy     | emp-ty    |
|          | <b>B</b> 3 |             | end-less  |

18 *Words of Two Syllables.*

|           |            |           |
|-----------|------------|-----------|
| end-less  | glo-ry     | let-ter   |
| en-gine   | glut-ton   | lef-son   |
| Eng-land  | gof-pel    | li-ar     |
| en-try    | guz-zle    | li-on     |
| e-equal   | ha-bit     | lo-ver    |
| e-ver     | har-row    | loy-al    |
| ex-it     | hat-chet   | luc-ky    |
| fag-got   | hea-ven    | mag-got   |
| fa-mous   | hil-lock   | man-ners  |
| fan-cy    | hob-ble    | mar-ket   |
| far-thing | hol-low    | mel-low   |
| fa-tal    | ho-ly      | mer-cy    |
| fa-vour   | ho-ney     | mil-ler   |
| feel-ing  | hum-ble    | mis-chief |
| fer-vent  | hun-ger    | mo-del    |
| fid-ler   | i-dol      | mon-key   |
| fi-gure   | i-mage     | mo-ther   |
| flou-rish | in-dex     | mud-dy    |
| flu-ent   | jar-gon    | mu-sick   |
| fol-ly    | Je-fus     | muz-zle   |
| for-tune  | joy-ful    | na-ked    |
| fri-day   | judg-ment  | nar-row   |
| fu-ry     | keep-er    | nee-dle   |
| gal-lon   | kid-neys   | no-ble    |
| gal-lop   | kind-ness  | nod-dy    |
| gan-der   | king-dom   | noo-dle   |
| gar-ter   | kna-vish   | nu-fance  |
| gar-den   | know-ledge | on-ly     |
| gen-try   | la-bour    | o-pen     |
| gi-ant    | la-dle     | or-der    |
| gir-dle   | laugh-ter  | or-gan    |



|           |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| pad-lock  | ring-er   | fwi-vel   |
| pain-ful  | ri-ot     | ta-ble    |
| pain-ter  | rob-ber   | tal-low   |
| pan-try   | ro-ver    | tem-per   |
| paint-ing | ruf-fle   | tes-ty    |
| par-don   | rug-ged   | thim-ble  |
| pea-cock  | ru-ine    | tin-ker   |
| pen-ny    | ru-mour   | tray-tor  |
| phan-tom  | rup-ture  | tri-fle   |
| pic-kle   | saf-fron  | tu-mult   |
| oil-low   | fan-dy    | var-nish  |
| pit-cher  | sa-vage   | vel-vet   |
| plais-ter | scep-ter  | vir-tue   |
| plat-form | scorn-ful | vo-lume   |
| poi-son   | scru-ple  | vo-mit    |
| pro-fit   | scuf-fle  | wa-fer    |
| pro-per   | se-cret   | wag-gon   |
| prof-per  | se-quel   | wal-nut   |
| pud-ding  | sha-dow   | wa-ter    |
| pup-py    | sharp-er  | wed-lock  |
| qua-ker   | she-kel   | wick-ed   |
| quag-mire | shor-ten  | wis-dom   |
| quar-ter  | si-lence  | win-ter   |
| qui-et    | sin-gle   | work-man  |
| quick-ly  | for-row   | wor-ship  |
| ra-bit    | spar-row  | writ-ing  |
| ran-cid   | sprin-kle | yel-low   |
| rec-tor   | sto-ry    | yield-ing |
| re-fuge   | sud-den   | za-ny     |
| rid-dle   | sup-per   | zea-lot   |

## TABLE II.

*Words accented on the second Syllable.*

|                |            |           |
|----------------|------------|-----------|
| <b>A</b> -bout | con-fute   | dis-prove |
| a-buse         | con-strain | dis-solve |
| ac-count       | con-sume   | dis-tract |
| ad-vance       | cor-rect   | di-vide   |
| ad-vise        | cor-rupt   | do-main   |
| al-low         | de-barr    | e-ject    |
| an-nex         | de-base    | e-lect    |
| an-tique       | de-bate    | e-lope    |
| ar-rest        | de-cay     | e-lude    |
| a-squint       | de-feat    | em-ploy   |
| as-sist        | de-fer     | en-dow    |
| at-tack        | de-grade   | en-gage   |
| bap-tize       | de-scend   | en-grave  |
| be-fore        | de-stroy   | en-joy    |
| be-neath       | de-tect    | en-tice   |
| be-tray        | de-void    | en-twine  |
| be-troth       | de-volve   | e-vade    |
| ca-bal         | de-vote    | ex-cell   |
| ca-jole        | dis-fuse   | ex-cept   |
| ca-reen        | di-gress   | ex-cess   |
| ca-rouse       | di-lute    | ex-cite   |
| co-quet        | di-rect    | ex-pect   |
| com-mit        | dis-course | ex-pell   |
| com-plaint     | dis-dain   | ex-punge  |
| com-pleat      | dis-grace  | ex-tend   |
| con-dole       | dis-patch  | fa-tigue  |
| con-front      | dis-play   | for-bid   |

for-get

|            |            |            |
|------------|------------|------------|
| for-get    | in-vert    | re-buff    |
| for-give   | in-voke    | re-coil    |
| ga-zette   | in-volve   | re-curr    |
| gri-mace   | la-ment    | re-deem    |
| gro-tesque | mis-chance | re-fund    |
| hal-loo    | mis-place  | re-late    |
| im-boss    | mis-trust  | re-lapse   |
| im-brue    | neg-lect   | re-main    |
| im-mure    | o-bey      | re-move    |
| im-part    | ob-lige    | re-proof   |
| im-peach   | ob-scene   | re-store   |
| im-plore   | ob-scure   | re-vere    |
| im-prove   | ob-serve   | re-volt    |
| im-pure    | ob-trude   | se-clude   |
| im-pute    | o-mit      | se-cure    |
| in-camp    | op-pose    | se-date    |
| in-chant   | op-press   | se-lect    |
| in-clude   | pa-rade    | sin-cere   |
| in-cog     | per-ceive  | sub-join   |
| in-croach  | per-form   | sub-lime   |
| in-form    | per-plex   | sub-mit    |
| in-gross   | per-suade  | sub-scribe |
| in-joy     | per-vade   | sub-vert   |
| in-quire   | po-lite    | suf-fice   |
| in-spect   | pre-fix    | sup-ply    |
| in-spire   | pre-serve  | sup-port   |
| in-still   | pre-side   | sup-press  |
| in-stall   | pro-tect   | sur-vey    |
| in-treat   | pro-vide   | trans-act  |
| in-trude   | pro-voke   | trans-fer  |
| in-vite    | re-bate    | trans-late |
|            |            | un-fair    |

un-fair

un-fit

un-glue

un-just

un-hinge

u-nite

vouch-safe

with-hold

with-in

with-out

with-draw

with-stand

## LESSON I.

*Moral Precepts for Children*

**H**O-nour all Men  
 Let the Young sub-mit them-selve  
 un-to the Old.

Let not a Child be-have him-sel  
 proud-ly

Let Wrath, and An-ger, and Cla-mour  
 and E-vil speak-ing be put a-way from  
 you, with all Ma-lice.

Ren-der un-to all their Due.

De-fraud not thy Bro-ther in a-ny  
 mat-ter.

Re-turn Good for E-vil.

Lie not to each o-ther.

Raise not a false Re-port of a-ny one.

Give Of-fence to no bo-dy.

He that lov-eth Plea-sure shall be  
 poor Man.

Chil-dren o-bey your Pa-rents.

Ne-ver be i-dle.

Ear-ly Rif-ing is good both for Bo-dy  
 and Mind.

LESSON II.

*Religious Precepts proper for Children.*

**T**HOU shalt wor-ship the Lord thy God, and him on-ly shalt thou serve.

Give un-to the Lord the Glo-ry due un-to his Name.

Con-fess your Sins to God, and if you re-pent he will for-give you.

Think that all you do is done in the Pre-sence of God.

The Ears of the Lord are o-pen to the Pray-ers of the Good, and he will ful-fil the De-sire of them that fear him.

Thou shalt ho-nour the Lord on his ho-ly Day, not do-ing thine own Ways, nor find-ing thine own Plea-sure, nor speak-ing thine own Words.

The Fear of God is Wif-dom, and to de-part from E-vil is Know-ledge. Hap-py is the Man that find-eth Wif-dom; for Length of Days is in her right Hand, and in her left are Ri-ches and Ho-nour.

The high-est Wif-dom is to know our Du-ty to God. And the tru-est Plea-sure is to do it.

LES-





## LESSON III.

*The Fable of the Old Hen and the Young Cock.*

**A**N old Hen one day meet-ing with a young Cock, which she knew was one of her own Chic-kens : My Son, said she, you may now per-haps think your-self a-bove a Mo-ther's Ad-vice ; yet let me Coun-sel you in one thing. *A-void yon Well, look not in-to it ; for if you do, it may be fa-tal to you.* The young one said, he would take care and fol-low her Ad-vice ; but still he thought it ve-ry fool-ish, and that no Dan-ge could en-sue from peep-ing in-to a Well. Prompt-ed by his Cou-rage, be-ing young and

and bold, he at last re-solves to try ;  
and draw-ing near the Well, he stretch-es  
forth his Neck with great Care, and look-  
ing to the Bot-tom, the Fi-gure of a Cock  
ap-pears to threa-ten him be-low ; his  
An-ger ri-ses, he ruf-fles his Fea-thers,  
the o-ther an-swers him with e-qual Rage.  
At last his Fu-ry hur-ries him to meet  
his Foe, and down he flies, and plun-ges  
in the Wa-ter ; when find-ing his Mis-  
take too late, *A-las !* (said he just as he  
was drown-ing) *why did I fan-cy my self*  
*wi-ser than my Mo-ther ?*

MORAL.

*By this Fable you are taught, how useful  
and necessary it is to take the Advice of  
such as are older, and have had more Expe-  
rience than yourself. They may have Rea-  
sons for giving you such and such Advice,  
which you cannot know, because you are  
young, and have seen but little. If the  
young Cock had taken the Advice of his  
Mother, he would not have been drowned.  
She knew he would see the Shadow of him-  
self in the Water, and that his Ignorance  
would take it for a real Cock, and thereby  
be provoked to meet the Fate he did.*



## LESSON IV.

*The History of Noah's Flood.*

**A**F-T-E-R the World had been made some Hun-dreds of Years, God found the Vi-ces of Man-kind en-crease to so great a De-gree, that he was for-ry he had made Man, and re-solv'd to de-stroy him, and sweep him from the Face of the Earth by a great Flood. But *No-ab*, who was an up-right Man, finds Fa-vour in his sight, and God di-rects him to make an Ark, or Ship, to save him-self and all that be-long to him, from the Dan-ger of the Wa-ter. And *No-ab* was an hun-dred Years in build ing the Ark, dur-ing which time he warn-ed them of this hea-vy Judg-ment which was com-ing up-on them, and would have

have had them re-pent; but they laugh-  
ed him to scorn, and would not be-lieve  
him. So when he had fi-nish'd the Ark,  
he took his Wife, and his Sons, and his  
Daugh-ters, and of all Crea-tures that  
live and move upon the face of the Earth,  
he took two of each Kind, and shut them  
up in the Ark. And now the Rain be-  
gan to fall, and it rain-ed for-ty Days and  
for-ty Nights, and the Tops of the high-  
est Moun-tains un-der Hea-ven were co-  
ver'd, and all Flesh pe-rish'd ex-cept *No-ab*  
and those that were with him in the Ark.

Then the Lord caus-ed a great Wind,  
to a-rise, and the Rain ceas-ed. And  
af-ter se-ven Months the Ark rest-ed  
on the top of an high Moun-tain, by  
which *No-ab* found the Wa-ters be-gan  
to a-bate. Four Months af-ter this *No-ab*  
sent forth a Dove, which find-ing no Rest  
for her Foot, came back to him a-gain.  
Se-ven Days af-ter he sent her forth  
a-gain, and she brought him a green  
O-live Branch in her Mouth. A-gain he  
sent her forth a third time, and she did  
not re-turn to him a-ny more. By this  
he found that the Wa-ters were dri-ed up:  
where-fore he came forth from the Ark,  
and all the Crea-tures with him, af-ter  
they had been shut up during the Space  
of twelve Months.

28 *Words of Three Syllables.*

*Lessons consisting of Words not exceeding Three Syllables.*

TABLE I.

*Accented on the first Syllable.*

|                    |              |               |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|
| <b>A</b> B-di-cate | cru-el-ty    | gaw-di-ness   |
| ab-ro-gate         | cu-cum-ber   | gen-tle-man   |
| ab-sti-nence       | dan-ger-ous  | gin-ger-bread |
| ad-mi-ral          | de-so-late   | glo-ri-ous    |
| ag-gra-vate        | dif-fi-cult  | go-vern-ment  |
| ar-gu-ment         | di-li-gence  | gra-ti-tude   |
| a-va-ri-ce         | do-cu-ment   | gun-pow-der   |
| au-di-ence         | du-bi-ous    | hap-pi-ness   |
| bal-der-dash       | e-le-phant   | har-mo-ny     |
| ba-che-lor         | em-pe-ror    | hand-som-ly   |
| bat-tle-dor        | e-ne-my      | he-re-sy      |
| blun-der-bufs      | e-qui-page   | his-to-ry     |
| boun-ti-ful        | ex-cel-lent  | ho-li-ness    |
| bur-den-some       | fa-cul-ty    | huf-ban-dry   |
| cal-cu-late        | fa-mi-ly     | hy-po-crite   |
| cand-di-date       | fes-ti-val   | i-dle-ness    |
| car-pen-ter        | fil-thi-ness | i-mi-tate     |
| ce-le-brate        | fop-pe-ry    | im-po-tent    |
| cha-ri-ty          | frau-du-lent | ig-no-rant    |
| co-mi-cal          | fur-ni-ture  | in-do-lent    |
| com-pa-ny          | gar-den-er   | in-fi-del     |
| cor-po-ral         | gar-ri-son   | in-no-cent    |
| cow-ar-dice        | gal-lan-try  | in-stru-ment  |

i-vo-



|              |              |               |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| ex- i-vo-ry  | of-fi-cer    | sa-tis-fy     |
| la-ti-tude   | o-mi-nous    | scr-u-pu-lous |
| le-ga-cy     | o-pe-rate    | se-cre-fy     |
| le-pro-fy    | or-na-ment   | sen-si-ble    |
| li-ber-ty    | pa-ci-fy     | fig-ni-fy     |
| lon-gi-tude  | pa-ra-dise   | slip-pe-ry    |
| lu-na-tick   | par-ri-cide  | so-li-tude    |
| ma-jes-ty    | pas-sive-ly  | spa-ni-el     |
| mag-ni-fy    | pa-ti-ence   | spu-ri-ous    |
| mar-vel-ous  | per-se-cute  | straw-ber-ry  |
| me-lo-dy     | per-ti-nent  | sy-co-phant   |
| me-mo-ry     | pe-tri-fy    | tem-pe-rance  |
| mi-nis-ter   | pesti-lence  | tes-ti-fy     |
| mi-ra-cle    | pi-e-ty      | ti-tu-lar     |
| mo-de-rate   | pil-fer-ing  | to-le-rate    |
| mo-del-ing   | phy-si-cal   | trea-che-rous |
| mo-def-ty    | ple-ni-tude  | tur-bu-lent   |
| mo-di-fy     | plen-ti-ful  | ty-ran-ny     |
| mol-li-fy    | po-pu-lar    | va-ga-bond    |
| mul-ti-tude  | po-ver-ty    | va-ni-ty      |
| na-tu-ral    | pow-er-ful   | ve-ni-son     |
| nar-ra-tive  | pu-nish-ment | vic-to-ry     |
| nas-ti-ness  | qua-li-fy    | vi-ne-gar     |
| neg-li-gent  | quan-ti-ty   | vi-o-lent     |
| nig-gard-ly  | que-re-lous  | vir-tu-ous    |
| no-vel-ty    | qui-et-ness  | u-ni-corn     |
| nu-me-rous   | ra-ri-ty     | wan-der-er    |
| num-ber-less | re-gu-lar    | wick-ed-ness  |
| ob-du-rate   | ri-vu-let    | wil-der-ness  |
| ob-sti-nate  | roy-al-ty    | won-der-ful   |
| o-cu-lar     | ru-mi-nate   | yest-er-day   |

## TABLE II.

*Accented on the second Syllable.*

|                     |              |               |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|
| <b>A</b> -Base-ment | e-ter-nal    | pro-cu-rer    |
| a-bun-dance         | ex-tin-guish | pu-if-sant    |
| ac-quain-tance      | fa-na-tick   | re-ceiv-er    |
| ad-vance-ment       | fan-tas-tick | re-gard-less  |
| ad-van tage         | for-sa-ken   | re-fu-fal     |
| a-gree-ment         | gi-gan-tick  | re-ful-gent   |
| af-to-nish          | il-lus-trate | re-mem-ber    |
| a-wa-ken            | im-mor-tal   | re-sem-ble    |
| be-lov-ed           | im-per-fect  | se-date-ness  |
| be-got-ten          | in-dul-gence | sep-tem-ber   |
| bra-va-do           | in-ha-bit    | sub-mis-sive  |
| ca-the-dral         | in-tan-gle   | to-bac-co     |
| clan-des-tine       | in-vert-ing  | to-ge-ther    |
| com-man-der         | la-co-nick   | trans-pa-rent |
| con-fi-der          | la-ment-ing  | tri-bu-nal    |
| con-tri-vance       | ma-jes-tick  | tri-um-phant  |
| col-lu-sive         | mis-car-ry   | vice-ge-rent  |
| de-co-rum           | mis-ta-ken   | vin-dic-tive  |
| de-fi-ance          | no-ven-ber   | un-cer-tain   |
| de-mo-lish          | oc-to-ber    | un-faith-ful  |
| dis-co-ver          | of-fen-der   | un-god-ly     |
| dis-sem-ble         | par-ta-ker   | un-learn-ed   |
| do-mes-tick         | per-form-er  | un-ru-ly      |
| e-lec-tor           | pêr-fum-er   | un-sta-ble    |
| em-ploy-ment        | per-swa-sive | un-thank-ful  |
| en-dea-vour         | pre-cep-tor  | un-wor-thy    |

TABLE III.

*Accented on the last Syllable.*

|                     |              |               |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|
| <b>A</b> C-qui-esce | here-to-fore | pan-ta-loons  |
| Af-ter-noon         | here-up-on   | pa-li-fade    |
| ag-gran-dize        | im-por-tune  | par-a-mount   |
| ap-pre-hend         | in-com-pleat | par-a-mour    |
| bri-ga-dier         | in-cor-rect  | par-ti-san    |
| can-no-neer         | in-di-rect   | per-se-vere   |
| ca-va-lier          | in-ter-fere  | re-col-lect   |
| ca-ra-van           | in-ter-mit   | re-com-mend   |
| cir-cum-vent        | in-ter-mix   | re-con-cile   |
| cir-cum-scribe      | in-ter-leave | re-pre-hend   |
| com-pre-hend        | in-ter-lope  | re-pre-sent   |
| con-de-scend        | in-ter-rupt  | fu-per-fine   |
| con-tra-dict        | in-tro-duce  | fu-per-sede   |
| dis-a-gree          | ma-ca-roon   | fu-per-vise   |
| dis-al-low          | mer-can-tile | there-up-on   |
| dis-ap-pear         | mis-be-have  | vi-o-lin      |
| dis-ap-point        | mis-ad-vise  | un-be-lief    |
| dis-ap-prove        | mis-ap-ply   | un-der-mine   |
| dis-en-gage         | na-za-rene   | un-der-neath  |
| dis-em-bogue        | o-ver-charge | un-der-stand  |
| dis-es-teem         | o-ver-come   | un-der-take   |
| do-mi-neer          | o-ver-do     | un-gen-teel   |
| en-ter-tain         | o-ver-hear   | vo-lun-teen   |
| e-ver-more          | o-ver-look   | where-up-on   |
| gre-na-dier         | o-ver-throw  | yef-ter-night |

LESSON I.

*Moral Precepts.*

**B**E not de-fi-rous of Vain-glo-ry; for he that think-eth him-self some-thing, when he is no-thing, de-ceiv-eth him-self.

Let an-o-ther Man praise thee, and not thine own Mouth; a Stran-ger, and not thine own Lips.

A Fool's Wrath is pre-sent-ly known, but a pru-dent Man co-ver-eth Shame.

Bless-ed are the Meek, for they shall in-he-rit the Earth.

Be tem-pe-rate in all things, a-void-ing Drun-ken-ness and Re-vel-ings, which bring Re-pen-tance.

See-est thou a Man di-li-gent in his Bu-si-ness? He shall stand be-fore Kings, he shall not stand be-fore mean Men.

The Hand of the Di-li-gent mak-eth rich, but the Soul of the Slug-gard de-sir-eth and hath no-thing

God-li-ness with Con-tent-ment is great Gain; but he that mak-eth haste to be rich shall not be in-no-cent.

Walk be-fore God in Truth and Up-right-ness and Ho-nest-ty of Heart.

The sin-cere Heart is ac-cept-ed, but the Hope of the Hy-po-crite shall pe-rish.

In what-e-ver State you are, learn Con-tent-ment.

LESSON

LESSON II.

*Religious Precepts.*

**H**E that co-ver-eth his Sins shall not prof-per ; but he that con-fess-eth them to God, and for-sak-eth them, shall have Mer-cy.

Re-mem-ber your Cre-a-tor in the Days of your Youth.

If you be Fol-low-ers of that which is good, who is he that shall harm you ?

Bless-ed are they that do the Com-mand-ments of God.

The Lord shall re-ward the Do-er of E-vil ac-cord-ing to his Wick-ed-ness.

The wick-ed Man tra-vel-eth with Pain all his Days: Trou-ble and An-guish shall pre-vail a-gainst him, Ter-rors shall make him a-fraid on e-ve-ry side. A dread-ful Sound is in his Ears, and he is in Fear where no Fear is. He shall find no Ease nor Rest ; for the Lord shall give him a trem-bling Heart, and fail-ing of Eyes, and Sor-row of Mind ; and he shall fear Day and Night, and have no Af-su-rance of his Life. In the Morn-ing he shall say, Would to God it were E-ven ! and in the E-ven, Would to God it were Morn-ing ! Through the Fear of his Heart his Life shall be grie-vous un-to him.

LESSON





## LESSON III.

*The Fable of the Huntsman and the young Hound.*

**E**AR-LY in the Morn-ing the Huntf-man sounds his Horn, and calls to-ge-ther all his Hounds ; he un-cou-ples them, and leads them in-to the Field. They range the Plain, the Woods, and the Fields, thro' Bush and Bri-er with great In-dus-try, and pro-found Si-lence. But *Ring-wood*, a young pert ig-no-rant Pup-py, fond of hear-ing him-self yelp, o-pens with-out a-ny Rea-son his bab-bling Throat. The rest of the Pack, who knew his Ig-no-rance, re-gard-ed not his Note ; but his Va-ni-ty and Fol-ly made him still con-ti-nue to per-plex them

them with his Noise. At last the Huntsman, pro-vok-ed at his per-sist-ing, correct-ed him with the Dis-ci-pline of the Whip ve-ry hand-som-ly ; tel-ling him at the same time, that if he had not suf-fer-ed the For-ward-ness of his Tongue to be-tray the Fool-ish-ness of his Nose, his Ig-no-rance might have been conceal-ed.

M O R A L.

*You are taught by this Fable how much it behoves and becomes Boys and young People to be silent in Company. Ringwood should have listen'd to the Opinion of the old Hounds, and have followed them, instead of opening himself, and expecting them to follow him. It is your Business to hear, that you may learn Knowledge, and not by speaking betray your Ignorance. But I would not have this Silence extend so far, as to hinder you from modestly asking any Question that may tend to your Instruction or Information; but only to prevent your talking at random upon Subjects which you do not well understand. For it cannot be supposed, that in very early Youth you should understand many Subjects so well, as to speak properly upon them.*



## LESSON IV.

*The History of Joseph and his Brethren.*

**J**A-C O B had twelve Sons, but a-mong them all his most fa-vou-rite Son was Jo-seph. This Fond-ness of his Fa-ther ex-cit-ed the En-vy of the rest of his Bre-thren, and they be-gan to hat Jo-seph him. Now Jo-seph had two Dreams, the one, that as they were bind-ing Sheave to-ge-ther, his Sheaf a-rose and stood up hold. and their's made O-bei-fance un-to Youth. The o-ther Dream was, that the Sun, Moon, and e-le-ven Stars paid al-him to O-bei-fance un-to him. As these Dreamer seem-ed to pre-sage his fu-ture Great-ness, it aug-ment-ed their Hat-red a-gainst him, and they re-solv-ed to de-stroy him.

Some time af-ter, be-ing to-ge-ther in the Fields, they laid hands on him, and hav-ing strip-ped his Cloaths from him, they let him down in-to a Pit; but some Mer-chants com-ing by at that in-stant, they drew him up a-gain from the Pit, and fold him to the Mer-chants for twenty Pie-ces of Sil-ver; and these Mer-chants be-ing on a Jour-ney to *E-gypt*, fold him a-gain to *Po-ti-phar*, Cap-tain of the Guards to King *Pha-raoh*.

Then the Bre-thren of *Jo-seph* con-triv-ing what they should say to their Fa-ther, kill-ed a Kid, and tear-ing his Coat, they dip-ped it in the Blood, and car-ried it to *Ja-cob*, pre-tend-ing that some wild Beast had de-vour-ed his be-lov-ed Son. And *Ja-cob* was in great Grief, and wept for his Son, and would not be com-fort-ed. Mean while *Po-ti-phar*, the Mas-ter of *Jo-seph*, ob-serv-ing his Di-li-gence, and that e-ve-ry thing prof-per-ed in his hands, made him Stew-ard o-ver all his Houf-hold. Now *Jo-seph* be-ing a hand-some Youth, his Mis-trefs fell in Love with him, and would fain have per-swad-ed him to lie with her; but he a-void-ed her Snares, and would not heark-en to her En-trea-ties. Where-fore her An-ger was kind-led a-gainst him, and she ac-cu-sed him to her Hus-band of at-tempt-ing

D ing

38 *Words of Three Syllables.*

ing her Chaf-ti-ty, and he was cast in-to Pri-son.

Now *Jo-seph* had the Art to in-ter-pret Dreams; and it came to pass that King *Pha-raoh* dream-ed two Dreams; the one, that se-ven fat Kine came up out of a Ri-ver and fed in a Mea-dow, and se-ven lean Kine fol-low-ed and de-vour-ed them; the o-ther, that se-ven full Ears of Corn came up on one Stalk, and se-ven thin Ears sprung up af-ter them and eat them up. And there was none found that could in-ter-pret the two Dreams, till they sent for *Jo-seph*; and he told the King, that the se-ven fat Kine and the se-ven full Ears of Corn sig-ni-fy'd se-ven Years of Plen-ty; and that the se-ven lean Kine and the se-ven thin Ears sig-ni-fy'd se-ven Years of Fa-mine; and he ad-vis-ed the King to lay up great Stores of Corn in the se-ven plen-ti-ful Years, that he might bring great Quan-ti-ties of Mo-ney in-to his Cof-fers, by selling Corn to the Peo-ple in the se-ven Years of Fa-mine. And he did so, and all came to pass that *Jo-seph* had fore-told; and the King made him Go-vern-or o-ver his Houf-hold, and chief Mi-nis-ter un-der him-self o-ver all the Land of *E-gypt*.

And



And it came to pass, that the Fa-mine ex-tend-ed e-ven un-to the Land of Ca-na-an, where *Ja-cob* the Fa-ther of *Jo-seph* dwelt; and he sent down his Sons to *E-gypt* to buy Corn; and when they came be-fore *Jo-seph* he knew them to be his Bre-thren, but they knew not him; and his Heart melt-ed with-in him, and he dis-co-ver'd him-self un-to them; and com-mand-ed them to fetch his Fa-ther *Ja-cob* and his Bro-ther *Ben-ja-min*, to-ge-ther with all their Fa-mi-lies; and he set-tled them in the Land of *Go-shen*, the rich-est Part of the King-dom of *E-gypt*.



*Lessons consisting of Words not exceeding Four Syllables.*

## TABLE I.

*Accented on the first Syllable.*

**A**C-ces-fary  
 ac-cu-ra-cy  
 a-mi-ca-ble  
 an-swer-a-ble  
 ar-ro-gan-cy  
 bar-ba-rouf-ly  
 be-ne-fit-ing  
 ca-ter-pil-ler  
 con-ti-nen-cy  
 con-tu-ma-cy  
 cour-te-ous-ly  
 cu-ri-ous-ly  
 dan-ger-ous-ly  
 de-spi-ca-ble  
 dro-me-da-ry  
 du-ti-ful-ly  
 e-li-gi-ble  
 e-lo-quent-ly  
 e-qui-ta-bly  
 e-vi-dent-ly  
 ex-o-ra-ble  
 Fe-bru-a-ry  
 for-mi-da-ble

for-tu-nate-ly  
 ge-ne-ral-ly  
 gra-du-al-ly  
 ha-ber-dash-er  
 ho-nour-a-ble  
 in-no-cen-cy  
 in-ven-to-ry  
 la-pi-da-ry  
 lus-ci-ous-ly  
 ma-tri-mo-ny  
 me-lan-cho-ly  
 mi-se-ra-ble  
 ne-ces-sa-ry  
 ob-sti-nate-ly  
 or-di-nan-ces  
 pa-tri-mo-ny  
 pur-ga-to-ry  
 rea-son-a-ble  
 sanc-tu-a-ry  
 sa-lu-ta-ry  
 tes-ti-mo-ny  
 va-ri-a-ble  
 vo-lun-ta-ry

TABLE

TABLE II.

*Accented on the second Syllable.*

**A**-Bo-mi-nate  
 ab-bre-vi-ate  
 ac-ce-le-rate  
 ac-com-mo-date  
 ad-mi-nis-ter  
 an-ge-li-cal  
 an-ti-qui-ty  
 ar-ti-fi-cer  
 ar-ti-cu-late  
 a-spa-ra-gus  
 af-so-ci-ate  
 au-tho-ri-ty  
 bar-ba-ri-ty  
 be-ha-vi-our  
 be-ne-vo-lence  
 ca-la-mi-ty  
 ca-pa-ci-ty  
 ca-pi-tu-late  
 cap-ti-vi-ty  
 cer-ti-fi-cate  
 ci-vi-li-ty  
 com-mu-ni-cate  
 de-bi-li-tate  
 de-ge-ne-rate  
 dex-te-ri-ty  
 di-mi-nu-tive

dis-con-so-late  
 dis-com-fi-ture  
 e-gre-gi-ous  
 e-la-bo-rate  
 en-thu-si-ast  
 e-qui-vo-cate  
 ex-ag-ge-rate  
 ex-hi-la-rate  
 ex-o-ne-rate  
 ex-te-nu-ate  
 ex-tra-va-gance  
 fe-ro-ci-ty  
 fer-ti-li-ty  
 fru-ga-li-ty  
 gar-ru-li-ty  
 gra-tu-i-ty  
 gra-ve-o-lent  
 her-ma-phro-dite  
 hu-ma-ni-ty  
 hu-mi-di-ty  
 hu-mi-li-ty  
 hy-po-cri-sy  
 i-den-ti-ty  
 i-do-la-try  
 il-lu-mi-nate  
 im-pe-di-ment

|                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| im-pal-pa-ble   | ob-ftre-pe-rous |
| im-per-ti-nent  | om-ni-sci-ence  |
| im-per-vi-ous   | o-ri-gi-nal     |
| im-pri-son-ment | par-ti-cu-lar   |
| im-pro-ba-ble   | per-fi-di-ous   |
| in-dem-ni-fy    | per-plex-i-ty   |
| in-duf-tri-ous  | pos-te-ri-ty    |
| in-ge-ni-ous    | pre-ca-ri-ous   |
| in-ju-ri-ous    | pre-e-mi-nence  |
| in-te-gri-ty    | pro-caf-ti-nate |
| in-ten-ti-on    | pro-mo-ti-on    |
| in-tel-li-gence | pro-spe-ri-ty   |
| in-tem-pe-rance | ra-pi-di-ty     |
| in-to-le-ra-ble | re-ci-pro-cal   |
| in-to-xi-cate   | ri-di-cu-lous   |
| in-tre-pid-ly   | ruf-ti-ci-ty    |
| la-bo-ri-ous    | fa-ga-ci-ty     |
| li-bi-di-nous   | fin-ce-ri-ty    |
| mag-na-ni-mous  | fim-pli-ci-ty   |
| mag-ni-fi-cence | fo-bri-e-ty     |
| me-lo-di-ous    | fu-per-flu-ous  |
| mis-pri-fi-on   | tau-to-lo-gy    |
| mu-ni-fi-cence  | tran-quil-li-ty |
| na-ti-vi-ty     | ty-ran-ni-cal   |
| ne-ces-fi-ty    | vir-gi-ni-ty    |
| neu-tra-li-ty   | vi-ri-li-ty     |
| no-bi-li-ty     | vi-va-ci-ty     |
| o-be-di-ence    | un-cer-tain-ty  |

T A B L E III.

*Accented on the third Syllable.*

|                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| <b>A</b> -Da-man-tine | me-mo-ran-dum      |
| a-gri-cul-ture        | mo-de-ra-tor       |
| al-li-ga-tor          | not-with-stand-ing |
| ap-pre-hen-sive       | nu-me-ra-tor       |
| ar-bi-tra-tor         | ob-ser-va-tor      |
| ba-ri-ca-do           | or-na-men-tal      |
| bas-ti-na-do          | per-se-ver-ance    |
| be-ne-fac-tor         | pre-de-ces-sor     |
| com-men-ta-tor        | re-pre-sent-ing    |
| com-pre-hen-sive      | re-gu-la-tor       |
| cor-re-spon-dent      | sa-cer-do-tal      |
| dis-ad-van-tage       | sa-cra-men-tal     |
| dis-re-spect-ful      | sa-la-man-der      |
| en-ter-tain-ment      | su-per-vi-for      |
| e-ver-last-ing        | sup-ple-men-tal    |
| fa-bri-ca-tor         | the-o-re-tick      |
| for-ni-ca-tor         | un-ad-vis-ed       |
| ha-le-lu-jah          | un-de-fil-ed       |
| ho-ri-zon-tal         | un-der-min-ed      |
| how-so-e-ver          | un-der-stand-ing   |
| in-con-sist-ent       | un-der-tak-ing     |
| in-ter-leav-ing       | u-ni-ver-sal       |
| in-ter-med-dle        | when-so-e-ver      |
| in-ter-min-gle        | where-so-e-ver     |
| le-gif-la-tor         | who-so-e-ver       |
| me-di-a-tor           | what-so-e-ver      |



## TABLE IV.

*Accented on the last Syllable.*

|                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| <b>A</b> -Ni-mad-vert | fu-per-a-bound |
| le-ger-de-main        | fu-per-in-duce |
| mis-ap-pre-hend       | fu-per-in-tend |
| ne-ver-the-less       | ul-tra-ma-rine |
| ro-do-mon-tade        |                |

## LESSON I.

*Moral Precepts.*

**O**N-ly by Pride com-eth Con-ten-  
ti-on.

He lov-eth Trans-gres-si-on that lov-  
eth Strife.

What-so-e-ver you would that Men  
should do to you, do ye e-ven so to  
them.

To do just-ly and righ-te-ous-ly is more  
ac-cep-ta-ble to God than Sa-cri-fi-ces and  
Burnt-Of-fer-ings.

Deal not trea-che-rous-ly with a-ny one.

Let not I-ni-qui-ty be in thine Heart.

He that com-mit-eth A-dul-te-ry  
lack-eth Un-der-stand-ing.

Wo un-to him that e-sta-blish-eth  
him-self by I-ni-qui-ty.

Bet-ter

Bet-ter is a lit-tle with Righ-te-ous-ness, than great Gain with Op-pres-sion and In-jus-tice.

LESSON II.

*Religious Precepts.*

**W**ith-out Faith it is im-pos-si-ble to please God. He that com-eth to God must be-lieve that he is, and that he is a Re-ward-er of all them that di-lig-ent-ly seek him.

De-spise not the Or-di-nan-ces of God.

Con-stan-cy and Per-se-ve-rance in Pray-er is ac-cept-a-ble to God.

No Co-ve-tous Man, who is an I-do-la-ter, hath a-ny In-he-ri-tance in the King-dom of Christ.

Be not un-e-qually yok-ed to-ge-ther with Un-be-liev-ers; for what Fel-low-ship hath Righ-te-ous-ness with I-ni-quity? what Com-mu-ni-on hath Light with Dark-ness?

Take fast hold of In-struc-ti-on, at-tend to the Words of Wis-dom: Then shalt thou un-der-stand Righ-te-ous-ness, and Judg-ment, and E-qui-ty, and that all Wick-ed-ness is Fol-ly.



## LESSON III.

*The Fable of the Foolish Stag.*

**A**S a Stag was drink-ing in a clear great  
 Foun-tain, he be-gan cu-ri-ous-ly judgm  
 to sur-vey the or-na-men-tal Mag-ni-fi many  
 cence of his Horns, and to pride him-self what  
 great-ly in the Beau-ty they gave him, as Acc  
 and the for-mi-da-ble Ap-pear-ance they ridicul  
 made ; at the same time view-ing the di-nerally  
 mi-nu-tive Shape of his Legs, he had a to Vin  
 con-temp-ti-ble O-pi-ni-on of them, and that w  
 thought it great Pi-ty that a Beast with ball p  
 so fine a Head should have such de-spi-upon t  
 ca-ble Legs. Pre-sent-ly he is a-larm-ed to lea  
 with the Cry of the Hounds, and be-ing Like t  
 ap-pre-hen-sive for his Safe-ty, a-way he value i  
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flies with in-cre-di-ble Swift-ness and Ac-ti-vi-ty ; and gain-ing the Co-vert of a Wood, he finds the Im-pe-di-ment of his Horns, and is en-tan-gled and held fast a-mongst the Branch-es of the Trees. In this mi-se-ra-ble Cap-ti-vi-ty the Hounds pre-sent-ly o-ver-take him, when find-ing it im-pos-si-ble to a-void the me-lan-cho-ly Fate that threa-ten'd him, he thus la-ment-ed his Ca-la-mi-ty: *How fool-ish I was to de-pre-ci-ate those Legs, which a-lone could be ser-vice-a-ble to me, and ad-mire these Horns, which have been ac-ces-sa-ry to my De-struc-ti-on !*

MORAL.

By this Fable you are taught, of what great Consequence it is to make a right Judgment and Estimation of Things. How many are there who value themselves upon what they ought to be asham'd of, and study as Accomplishments things that make them ridiculous? Beauty and Vivacity are generally prefer'd, especially amongst Youth, to Virtue and good Sense: And a Man that would make a very great Commander, shall perhaps think it more Credit to play upon the Fiddle, or drive six Horses, than to lead an Army of sixty Thousand Men. Like the Stag in the Fable, we are apt to value that most which is of least Service to us.



## LESSON IV.

*The History of Sampson, the strongest Man.*

**S**AMP-SON was the Son of *Ma-no-ab*, of the Tribe of *Dan*, a Judge of *If-ra-el* twenty Years, and a ve-ry great War-ri-or. His Birth was fore-told to his Pa-rents by an An-gel, with the a-sto-nish-ing Ac-ti-ons he should per-form, and whilst he o-bey-ed the Will of God, he had Prof-pe-ri-ty in all his Un-der-tak-ings. Go-ing down to *Tin-math* to take him a Wife, he en-coun-ter-ed a Li-on which met him by the Way, and with-out a-ny Wea-pon in his Hand, he tore him to pie-ces as if it had been but a Lamb. Go-ing af-ter-wards to see his

Wife

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Wife, he was told that a *Phi-lif-tine* had tak-en her a-way; up-on which he was de-ter-min-ed to re-venge her Los; and ac-cord-ing-ly tak-ing three hun-dred Fox-es, he ty'd them Tail to Tail, put a light-ed Fire-brand be-twixt each, and let-ting them loose a-mongst their stand-ing Corn, it was all burnt up and de-stroy'd. The *Phi-lif-tines* ir-ri-tat-ed with this la-bo-ri-ous piece of Mis-chief, seiz-ed his Wife and her Fa-ther, and burnt them to Death: To re-venge this Bar-ba-ri-ty, *Samp-son* smote them Hip and Thigh with a great Slaugh-ter. Then the *Phi-lif-tines* ga-ther-ed them-selves to-ge-ther, and vow-ed Re-venge. But *Samp-son* took up the Jaw-bone of an Ass, and there-with slew a thou-sand of them; and grow-ing ve-ry thir-sty, he call-ed upon God, and Wa-ter gush-ed out of the Jaw-bone, of which he drank, and re-co-ver-ed his Spi-rits. Go-ing one Night to the Ci-ty of *Ga-za*, it was told the In-ha-bi-tants that *Samp-son* was there; up-on which they as-sem-bled to-ge-ther and se-cur-ed the Gates, de-ter-min-ing to search for him in the Morn-ing and kill him: But *Samp-son* a-rose at Mid-night, took the Gates of the Ci-ty (Posts and all) on his Back, car-ri-ed them to the top of an Hill, and made his E-scape. In this Per-plex-i-ty

E

plex-i-ty the *Phi-lis-tines* had re-course to a Wo-man nam-ed *Da-li-lah*, for whom he had great Af-fec-ti-on, and per-swad-ed her to get from him the Se-cret where his Strength lay, and to be-tray him. He a long while a-void-ed her Ar-ti-fices, but at last she pre-vail-ed with him, and he told her that if his Hair was sha-ven off, his Strength would de-part from him. When she had dis-co-ver-ed the Se-cret, she lull-ed him a-sleep on her Lap, and cut-ting off his Hair, de-li-ver-ed him up to the *Phi-lis-tines*, who put out his Eyes, and made him work in the Pri-son House. Af-ter some time it came to pass, that the *Phi-lis-tines* made a great Feast, and of-fer-ed Sa-cri-fi-ces to their God *Da-gon*, for the De-li-ve-ry of *Samp-son* in-to their Hands; and be-ing ve-ry mer-ry, they sent for *Samp-son* from the Pri-son to make them Di-ver-si-on; and his Hair be-ing grown a-gain, his Strength was al-so re-turn-ed; but as his Eyes were out, they ap-pre-hend-ed no Dan-ger. And all the Lords of the *Phi-lis-tines* were as-sem-bled to-ge-ther in the House, and such Num-bers of Peo-ple, that three thou-sand were got on the Roof of the House, to see the Sport. And *Samp-son* was plac-ed near the two Pil-lars which sup-port-ed the House, and he laid his

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ten a

Hands on them, and pray-ing to God to give him Strength this once to be a-venge-d on his E-ne-mies, he bow-ed his Bo-dy with all his Might, and the House fell on the Lords, and all that were there-in, so that he slew more at his Death than in his Life.

---

*A Collection of the best English*  
P R O V E R B S.

**A** Friend in Need is a Friend indeed.

Fair Words butter no Parsnips.

When the Fox preaches, let the Geese beware.

Fly the Pleasure that will bite to-morrow.

If all Fools wore white Caps, we should look like a Flock of Geese.

Better suffer a great Evil than do a small one.

He who pitieth another, thinks on himself.

The Dainties of the Great are the Tears of the Poor.

Be reasonable, and you will be happy.

God help the Rich, the Poor can beg.

To forget a Wrong is the best Revenge.

He who will be his own Master hath often a Fool for his Scholar.

A Friend's Frown is better than a Fool's Smile.

If the best Man's Faults were written on his Forehead, it would make him pull his Hat over his Eyes.

Industry is Fortune's Right Hand, and Frugality her Left.

Wit once bought is worth twice taught.

A wise Head makes a close Mouth.

Wit is Folly, unless a wise Man hath the keeping of it.

Diseases are the Interest of sinful Pleasures.

He who lives on Hope may die of Disappointment.

Let not your Tongue cut your Throat.

A Lye stands upon one Leg, Truth upon two.

Fat Paunches make lean Pates.

Since you are not sure of an Hour, throw not away a Minute.

Wink at small Faults, for you have greater ones.

Attempt nothing for which thou darest not pray to God.

Search others for their Virtues, thy self for thy Vices.

Rather go to Bed supperless, than rise in Debt.

Command foolishly, and thou shalt be obey'd accordingly.

He that's angry without a Cause must be  
pleas'd without Amends.

Scald not your Lips with another Man's  
Pottage.

If you cannot bite, never shew your Teeth.

He that lies down with Dogs must rise  
up with Fleas.

The Dog that licks Ashes trust not with  
Meal.

Tell me with whom thou goest, and I'll  
tell thee what thou doest.

Of little meddling comes great Ease.

Patience is a Plaister for all Sores.

Where Pride goes before, Shame follows  
after.

Name not a Rope to him whose Father  
was hanged.

He that makes himself a Sheep shall be  
eaten by the Wolf.

He that handles Thorns shall prick his  
Fingers.

If you make not much of Three-pence,  
you'll never be worth a Groat.

He that will thrive must rise at Five.

He that hath thriven may lie till Seven.

Truth may be blamed, but will ne'er be  
shamed.

If things were to be done twice, all would  
be wise.

He that stays in the Valley will never get  
over the Hill.



54 *Moral Precepts in Verse.*

Where Vice is, Vengeance follows.  
If Youth knew what Age would crave,  
it would both get and save.

---

*An Alphabet of Moral Precepts  
in Verse.*

A.

**A** Little Learning is a dang'rous thing.  
Drink deep, or taste not the *Pierian*  
Spring.

B.

Be thou the first true Merit to befriend:  
His Praise is lost, who stays till all com-  
mend.

C.

Content is all we aim at with our Store ;  
He that has that with Little, needs no  
more.

D.

Do thou with Pleasure own thy Errors  
past,  
And make each Day a Critick on the last.

E.

Ever be silent when you doubt your Sense,  
And speak, tho' sure, with seeming Diffi-  
dence.

F.

F.

Fortune's vain Favours, never at a Stay,  
Like empty Shadows pass, and glide away.

G.

Give to thy poorer Neighbour, if thou see  
That thou hast Pow'r, and he Necessity.

H.

He who bewails and not forsakes his Sin,  
Confesses only what he'll do again.

I.

Just be thy Thoughts, and every Word  
sincere;  
And know no Wish but what the World  
may hear.

K.

Know this one Truth (enough for Man  
to know)  
Virtue alone is Happiness below.

L.

Lord of myself I am, whilst those that  
have  
More Wealth, make that their Lord,  
which is my Slave.

M.

M.

Manners with Fortunes, Humours change  
with Climes,  
Tenets with Books, and Principles with  
Times.

N.

Neglected Beauty now is priz'd by Gold,  
And sacred Love is basely bought and  
fold.

O.

One Science only will one Genius fit,  
So vast is Art, so narrow human Wit !

P.

Pride is the never-failing Vice of Fools,  
The Wife and Virtuous walk by humble  
Rules.

Q.

Quarrels and Strife, and Law-suits wisely  
shun ;  
By Peace and Silence no Man is undone.

R.

Riches, like Insects, when conceal'd they  
lie,  
Wait but for Wings, and in their Season  
fly.

S.

So live with Man, as if God's curious Eye  
Did ev'ry where into thy Actions pry.

T.

T.

Trust not yourself: but your Defects to  
know,  
Make use of ev'ry Friend and ev'ry  
Foe.

V.

Virtuous and vicious ev'ry Man must be,  
Few in th'Extreme, but all in the De-  
gree.

W.

We think our Fathers Fools, so wise we  
grow;  
Our wiser Sons, no doubt, will think us  
so.

X.

*Xerxes* survey'd his mighty Host with  
Tears,  
To think they all must die within few  
Years.

Y.

Yesterday's past, To-morrow's none of  
thine,  
To-day thy Life to virtuous Acts incline.

Z.

Zealously strive with Sense to store thy  
Mind,  
And to that Sense let Virtue still be join'd.

*Another*

*Another Alphabet.*

A.

**A** Wit's a Feather, and a Chief a Rod.  
An honest Man's the noblest Work  
of God.

B.

Be sure he be at least as good as thee,  
To whom thy Friendship shall familiar be.

C.

Count all th' Advantange prosp'rous Vice  
attains,  
'Tis but what Virtue flies from and dis-  
dains.

D.

Despair of nothing that you would attain,  
Unweary'd Diligence your Point will gain.

E.

Envy will Merit, as its Shade, pursue ;  
But, like a Shadow, proves the Substance  
true.

F.

First worship God ; he that forgets to  
pray,  
Bids not himself good Morrow, nor good  
Day.

G.



G.

Greatness by Virtue's only understood :  
None's truly great that is not truly good.

H.

Honour or Shame from no Condition rise ;  
Act well your Part, there all the Honour  
lies.

I.

Immodest Words admit of no Defence ;  
For want of Decency is want of Sense.

K.

Know well thy self, presume not God to  
scan,  
The proper Study of Mankind is Man.

L.

Live well, and then how soon soe'er you  
die,  
You are of Age to claim Eternity.

M.

Make much of ev'ry Moment of your  
Time,  
If you aspire in Art to be sublime.

N.

Ne'er judge between two Friends, but  
rather see  
If thou canst bring them friendly to agree.

O.

O.

Others in Wealth and Pomp their  
Thoughts may please,  
But be thou rich in wishing none of these.

P.

Pleasure, as wrong or rightly under-  
stood,  
Is our worst Evil, or our greatest Good.

Q.

Questions may be propounded by a Fool,  
That no wise Man can answer for his  
Soul.

R.

Reason's whole Pleasures, all the Joys of  
Sense,  
Lie in three Words: Health, Peace, and  
Competence.

S.

Safe in thy Breast close lock up thy In-  
tents;  
For he that knows thy Purpose, best pre-  
vents.

T.

Thank those that do thee Good, so shall  
thou gain  
Their second Help, if thou shouldst need  
again.

V.

Vice is a Monster of so frightful Mien,  
As to be hated, needs but to be seen.

W.

Whoever makes his Father's Heart to  
bleed,  
Shall have a Child that will revenge the  
Deed.

X.

*Xantippe* brawls, whilst *Socrates* was still,  
And ne'er was quiet, till she had her Will.

Y.

Young Men, be diligent, and I'll engage  
Your youthful Pains will Pleasure yield  
in Age.

Z.

Zeal is a Fire, and useful in its kind ;  
But nothing is more dangerous, if blind.



# Of NUMBERS.

**N**umbers are written two different ways, by Figures or by Letters; as thus:

|            |           |    |           |           |
|------------|-----------|----|-----------|-----------|
| One        | - - - - - | 1  | - - - - - | I.        |
| Two        | - - - - - | 2  | - - - - - | II.       |
| Three      | - - - - - | 3  | - - - - - | III.      |
| Four       | - - - - - | 4  | - - - - - | IV.       |
| Five       | - - - - - | 5  | - - - - - | V.        |
| Six        | - - - - - | 6  | - - - - - | VI.       |
| Seven      | - - - - - | 7  | - - - - - | VII.      |
| Eight      | - - - - - | 8  | - - - - - | VIII.     |
| Nine       | - - - - - | 9  | - - - - - | IX.       |
| Ten        | - - - - - | 10 | - - - - - | X.        |
| Eleven     | - - - - - | 11 | - - - - - | XI.       |
| Twelve     | - - - - - | 12 | - - - - - | XII.      |
| Thirteen   | - - - - - | 13 | - - - - - | XIII.     |
| Fourteen   | - - - - - | 14 | - - - - - | XIV.      |
| Fifteen    | - - - - - | 15 | - - - - - | XV.       |
| Sixteen    | - - - - - | 16 | - - - - - | XVI.      |
| Seventeen  | - - - - - | 17 | - - - - - | XVII.     |
| Eighteen   | - - - - - | 18 | - - - - - | XVIII.    |
| Nineteen   | - - - - - | 19 | - - - - - | XIX.      |
| Twenty     | - - - - - | 20 | - - - - - | XX.       |
| Twenty one | - - - - - | 21 | - - - - - | XXI. &c.  |
| Thirty     | - - - - - | 30 | - - - - - | XXX.      |
| Thirty-one | - - - - - | 31 | - - - - - | XXXI. &c. |

# Of Numbers.

63

|               |           |      |       |       |
|---------------|-----------|------|-------|-------|
| Forty         | - - - - - | 40   | - - - | XL.   |
| Forty-one     | - - - - - | 41   | - - - | XLI.  |
| Fifty         | - - - - - | 50   | - - - | L.    |
| Sixty         | - - - - - | 60   | - - - | LX.   |
| Seventy       | - - - - - | 70   | - - - | LXX.  |
| Eighty        | - - - - - | 80   | - - - | LXXX. |
| Ninety        | - - - - - | 90   | - - - | XC.   |
| One Hundred   | - - -     | 100  | - - - | C.    |
| Two Hundred   | - - -     | 200  | - - - | CC.   |
| Three Hundred | - - -     | 300  | - - - | CCC.  |
| Four Hundred  | - - -     | 400  | - - - | CD.   |
| Five Hundred  | - - -     | 500  | - - - | D.    |
| Six Hundred   | - - -     | 600  | - - - | DC.   |
| Seven Hundred | - - -     | 700  | - - - | DCC.  |
| Eight Hundred | - - -     | 800  | - - - | DCCC. |
| Nine Hundred  | - - -     | 900  | - - - | CM.   |
| A Thousand    | - - -     | 1000 | - - - | M.    |





## Of NUMBERS.

**N**umbers are written two different ways, by Figures or by Letters; as thus:

|            |              |                     |
|------------|--------------|---------------------|
| One        | - - - - - 1  | - - - - - I.        |
| Two        | - - - - - 2  | - - - - - II.       |
| Three      | - - - - - 3  | - - - - - III.      |
| Four       | - - - - - 4  | - - - - - IV.       |
| Five       | - - - - - 5  | - - - - - V.        |
| Six        | - - - - - 6  | - - - - - VI.       |
| Seven      | - - - - - 7  | - - - - - VII.      |
| Eight      | - - - - - 8  | - - - - - VIII.     |
| Nine       | - - - - - 9  | - - - - - IX.       |
| Ten        | - - - - - 10 | - - - - - X.        |
| Eleven     | - - - - - 11 | - - - - - XI.       |
| Twelve     | - - - - - 12 | - - - - - XII.      |
| Thirteen   | - - - - - 13 | - - - - - XIII.     |
| Fourteen   | - - - - - 14 | - - - - - XIV.      |
| Fifteen    | - - - - - 15 | - - - - - XV.       |
| Sixteen    | - - - - - 16 | - - - - - XVI.      |
| Seventeen  | - - - - - 17 | - - - - - XVII.     |
| Eighteen   | - - - - - 18 | - - - - - XVIII.    |
| Nineteen   | - - - - - 19 | - - - - - XIX.      |
| Twenty     | - - - - - 20 | - - - - - XX.       |
| Twenty one | - - - - - 21 | - - - - - XXI. &c.  |
| Thirty     | - - - - - 30 | - - - - - XXX.      |
| Thirty-one | - - - - - 31 | - - - - - XXXI. &c. |

|               |           |      |       |       |
|---------------|-----------|------|-------|-------|
| Forty         | - - - - - | 40   | - - - | XL.   |
| Forty-one     | - - - - - | 41   | - - - | XLI.  |
| Fifty         | - - - - - | 50   | - - - | L.    |
| Sixty         | - - - - - | 60   | - - - | LX.   |
| Seventy       | - - - - - | 70   | - - - | LXX.  |
| Eighty        | - - - - - | 80   | - - - | LXXX. |
| Ninety        | - - - - - | 90   | - - - | XC.   |
| One Hundred   | - - -     | 100  | - - - | C.    |
| Two Hundred   | - -       | 200  | - - - | CC.   |
| Three Hundred | - -       | 300  | - - - | CCC.  |
| Four Hundred  | - - -     | 400  | - - - | CD.   |
| Five Hundred  | - - -     | 500  | - - - | D.    |
| Six Hundred   | - - -     | 600  | - - - | DC.   |
| Seven Hundred | - -       | 700  | - - - | DCC.  |
| Eight Hundred | - -       | 800  | - - - | DCCC. |
| Nine Hundred  | - - -     | 900  | - - - | CM.   |
| A Thousand    | - - -     | 1000 | - - - | M.    |





## DIALOGUES.

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### DIALOGUE I.

*Shewing how a little Boy shall make every Body love him.*

*A.* **W**HAT is the Reason that every Body is so fond of Master *L*——?

*B.* Because he is a good-natur'd Boy, and loves to oblige every Body.

*A.* Now I fancy it's because he is a pretty Boy.

*B.* No, that can't be the Reason: there's Master *F*—— is as pretty a Boy as he, and yet no Body loves him, because he is not obliging.

*A.* I wish every Body would love me as well as they love Master *L*——.

*B.* Why, so they will to be sure, if you endeavour to be as obliging.

*A.* What shall I do to be so?

*B.* In the first Place you must never be peevish, nor out of Humour; but al-

ways

ways chearful, and ready to speak when you are spoke to.

*A.* So I will; and what else must I do?

*B.* You must be willing to part with a Share of any Thing you have to your Play-fellows, and then they will always be ready to do the same to you.

*A.* But suppose they should not?

*B.* Why then they will have the Character of being covetous, ill-natur'd Boys, and you will have the Character of being a generous good-natur'd Boy.

*A.* That I should like very well. But what else must I do?

*B.* Why there is another Thing that will be very agreeable, and make every Body love and admire you, and that is good Manners.

*A.* What is good Manners?

*B.* It is to behave your self prettily at all Times, especially amongst Strangers. And when you are spoke to, you must say, yes Sir; or, no Sir: Yes Madam, or no Madam. And if you ask for any Thing, you must say, pray Sir give me such a Thing; or pray Madam give me such a Thing. But above all Things, never look silly and shame-fac'd, because People will think you are a Fool. And another Thing be sure you mind, and that is, when you come into a Room, or

go out of it, to make the handsomest Bow you can.

A. Why, now I think of it, Master L—— does all these Things; and I suppose, that's the Reason every Body loves him.

B. To be sure it is.

A. Well, I am resolved to behave as handsomely as him, and then I hope I shall be as well belov'd.

B. No doubt of it, my Dear :

*The Child that loves to please, will surely find,  
He'll grow in Time the Darling of Mankind.*

## DIALOGUE II.

*Shewing how a little Boy shall grow wiser  
than the rest of his School-fellows.*

A. **W**HAT is the usefulest Thing in the World?

B. Wisdom.

A. What is the pleasantest Thing in the World?

B. Wisdom.

A. What is Wisdom?

B. It is to *do* every Thing that is right, and to *know* every Thing that is worthy of being known.

A. Don't



A. Don't you wish to be wise then?

B. Yes, but how shall I do to grow wise?

A. You must ask Questions, read Books, and mind every Thing you hear.

B. What Questions must I ask?

A. You must ask the Meaning of every Thing you don't understand, or any Thing you want to know; and you must mind in particular what you are taught at School.

B. I shall always be very glad to learn.

A. Let me hear then if you remember what I taught you the other Day.

B. If you please to ask me, I will answer as well as I can.

A. How is Time divided?

B. Into Years, Months, Weeks, Days, Hours and Minutes.

A. How many Months are there in a Year?

B. Twelve.

A. What are their Names?

B. *January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.*

A. Repeat the Verses which tell you how many Days there are in each Month.

B. *Thirty Days hath September,*

*April, June and November;*

*February*

*February* hath twenty-eight alone,  
And all the rest have thirty-one.

*A.* How many Weeks are there in a Month?

*B.* Four.

*A.* How many Days in a Week?

*B.* Seven.

*A.* What are their Names?

*B.* *Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.*

*A.* How many Hours are there in a Day?

*B.* Twenty-four.

*A.* How many Minutes in an Hour?

*B.* Sixty.

*A.* Very well. Tell me now how Numbers are made.

*B.* By Units, Tens, Hundreds, Thousands, and Millions.

*A.* What is a Unit?

*B.* It is One.

*A.* How many is 'Ten?

*B.* It is ten times One.

*A.* Let me hear you count Ten.

*B.* One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten.

*A.* How many is an Hundred?

*B.* Ten times Ten.

*A.* How many is a Thousand?

*B.* Ten Hundred.

*A.* How many is a Million?

*B.* Ten

*B.* Ten hundred Thousand.

*A.* Very well. Now let me hear if you remember all the different Sorts of Money we have in *England*.

*B.* There are Halfpence and Farthings in Copper ; Crowns, Half-Crowns, Shillings and Sixpences in Silver ; Guineas and Half-Guineas in Gold.

*A.* What is the Value of each of them ?

*B.* A Guinea is twenty-one Shillings, a Crown is five Shillings, a Shilling is twelve Pence, and a Penny is two Halfpence, or four Farthings.

*A.* Right. Now tell me how you measure the Length of any Thing, or the Distance of one Place from another.

*B.* By Miles, Furlongs, Yards, Feet, and Inches.

*A.* How long is each of these Measures ?

*B.* Three Barley-corns make one Inch, twelve Inches make a Foot, three Feet make a Yard, two hundred and twenty Yards make a Furlong, and eight Furlongs make a Mile.

*A.* Now tell me how you measure Wine, Beer, Water, or any Thing that is Liquid.

*B.* By Tuns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Gallons, Quarts, and Pints.

*A.* How

*A.* How large are each of these Measures?

*B.* Two Pints make a Quart, four Quarts make a Gallon, thirty-six Gallons make a Barrel, two Barrels make a Hoghead, four Hogheads make a Tun.

*A.* You have answer'd very well, and remember'd every thing right: And if you go on to mind every thing you hear, and remember every thing you learn, you will soon be wiser than the rest of your School-fellows.

### DIALOGUE III.

*Shewing how a little Boy shall become a great Man.*

*A.* **D**O not you wish that you may be a great Man?

*B.* Yes.

*A.* What will you do that you may become one?

*B.* I will get a great deal of Money.

*A.* And do you think that Money will make you a great Man?

*B.* Yes, to be sure. *Why*, it will buy me a fine House, and fine Cloaths, and

keep

keep me a great many Servants ; and is not that being a great Man ?

*A.* No. A Man may have a great deal of Money, but if he is either so covetous that he dare not use it, or so foolish, that he knows not how to spend it ; he may be call'd a rich Man indeed, but he can never be thought a great one ?

*B.* But may not a Man do what he pleases with his own Money ?

*A.* Yes. But if he expects the Character of a wise Man, he must not spend it like a Fool.

*B.* That's true ; but a fine House, and rich Cloaths, and many Servants, are not foolish Things, are they ?

*A.* A Man may have all those Things, and yet not be a great Man.

*B.* How can that be ?

*A.* If he takes Pride in nothing but fine Cloaths, he is a Coxcomb ; or if his House or his Equipage is so large and expensive that he cannot afford to pay his Debts, whatever he may fancy himself, he is not a great Man, but a great Rascal.

*B.* What is a great Man then ?

*A.* He is one that deserves the Love and Respect of all Mankind.

*B.* And what must I do to become one ?

*A.* You



A. You must in the first Place be a very good Boy; you must love your Book better than your Play, and keep company with none but such Boys as do the same. You must take Pleasure in reading the Histories of great Men, and strive to imitate them in their best Qualities. You must endeavour to furnish your self with all Kinds of useful Knowledge. You must learn to write well, to read properly, to speak fluently, and to think with Judgment. In short, you must love God and good Men, and fear nothing but to do an ill Action.

*Let this be your Plan,  
Learn all that you can,  
And you'll be a great Man.*





## R I D D L E S.

### I.

**O**NE Father had twelve Sons, these  
 each a Race  
 Of thirty Daughters with a double Face.  
 Their Looks are black and white suc-  
 cessively ;  
 They all immortal are, and yet all dye.

### II.

I reach all Things near me and far off to  
 boot,  
 Without stretching a Finger, or stirring a  
 Foot;  
 I take 'em all in too (to add to your  
 Wonder)  
 Tho' many and various, and large, and  
 afunder ;  
 Without jostling or crowding, they pass  
 side by Side  
 Thro' a wonderful Wicket not half an  
 Inch wide.

G

III. My

## III.

My Friend and I from Home did part,  
He had some Yards of me the Start,  
We ran a hundred Miles or more,  
And he still kept that Space before ;  
Nor more nor less, we all agree,  
Tho' he run twice as fast as me.  
Tell me then how it came to pass,  
That I no farther beaten was.

## IV.

Eyes I have, and yet I've none ;  
I have Joints, yet have no Bone ;  
I have a Face, but not a Feature,  
Yet resemble every Creature ;  
I am tall, and yet am low ;  
I am quick, and yet am slow ;  
I'm, in short, just what you please,  
Yet am not any one of these.  
He who guesses what I am,  
Needs be no very cunning Man.

V.

What is that, which hath been To-morrow, and will be Yesterday?

SOLUTION.

I. The Year.

II. The Eye.

III. The Fore-Wheels and Hind-Wheels of a Coach.

IV. The Reflection in a Looking-glass.

V. To Day.





OF THE

Four SEASONS of the Year.

## SPRING.

**S**PRING is the most joyful Season of Nature, who now begins to cloath herself in all her Beauties. Cold *Winter*, wrapt in Furs, resigns his Seat, and turns aside his wither'd Face: The smiling Countenance of *Spring* succeeds. Warm gentle Gales begin to blow, and soft descending Showers moisten the Earth. The Ground is cover'd with young verdant Grass, intermix'd with Flowers of various Colours, the Violet, the Cowslip and the Daisy. The Trees put forth green Buds, and deck themselves with Blossoms. The Birds fill every Grove with Melody; Love tunes their Voices they join in Pairs to build their little Nest with great Industry and surprizing Art which oftentimes unlucky Boys destroy. The careful Farmer now ploughs up his Fields



*The Four Seasons of the Year.* 77

Fields, cast his Grains into the Bosom of the Earth, and waits for Harvest. Now too the tender Lambs skip over the Grass in wanton Play, the Cuckoo sings, and universal Nature seems to rejoice.

S U M M E R.

SUMMER succeeds. The Sun now darts his Beams with greater Force, and lengthens out the Day. The Flocks and Herds, unable to endure the piercing Heat, retire beneath the Shade of some large spreading Tree. The vigorous Youths betake them to the cooling Stream, and swim with pleasure on the Surface of the Water. Early in the Morning the careful Mower walketh forth, his Scythe upon his Shoulder, a short Pipe in his Mouth, and a Leather Bottle in his Hand; he cometh into the Meadows, and with a sweeping Stroke cuts down the Grass. The jolly Haymakers with Fork and Rake soon follow him; they toss, and turn, and spread the new-mown Hay, or raise it into Cocks; while Laugh and Joke, and merry Tale or Song echo the Meadow round. The Dairy now smells sweet, and the blithe Milk-maid treats her simple Swain with Curds and Whey. The silent Angler, on the River's Brink,

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betrays the Fishes with his baited Hook.  
But see! the Face of Heaven is overcast,  
black Clouds arise, hoarse Thunder at a  
Distance first is heard, and soon the  
glaring Flash and loud amazing Clap burst  
o'er their Heads, while from the teeming  
Clouds the sudden Shower with Violence  
descends.

A U T U M N.

**A**UTUMN comes on. The yellow Harvest tempts the Reaper's Sickle, and the glad Farmer fills his spacious Barns with various Grain. The sanguine Sportsmen traverse now the Fields with various Instruments of Death. The Net wide-spreading, in its tangling Arms confounds the fluttering Covey: while the fatal Gun, with Level true, brings down the frightened Bird, Plover or Partridge, or the fine-plum'd Pheasant. But hark! the Cry of Hounds and Huntsmen strike the Ear, and see, the bounding Stag flies o'er the Forest. The Shifts and Doubling of the timorous Hare, and all the various Cunning of the Fox, are vain. Now in the tangling Wood the Boy with Eagerness pulls down the clustering Nut. The mellow Orchard now affords its various Fruit; Peach, Plumb,

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Plum, or Nectarine, Pear, Apple, Apricot, or Fig. The juicy Grape swells with its luscious Store, and the large Tun o'erflows with generous Wine. Now too the provident laborious Bees, their Winter Stock of Honey hoarded up in waxen Cells, by savage Man are cruelly robb'd and murder'd. But see! the rising Mists at Morn and Even, the chilling Breeze, the falling Leaves, and the decaying Herbage all around, proclaim the Approach of a more furly Season.

W I N T E R.

**T**IS WINTER, the Trees are all divested of their Leaves, and silent Birds sit pensive on their naked Branches. No Musick glads the Grove, nor Verdure cloaths the Plain. Cold Winds arise, and Fogs, and the faint Sun is scarcely seen or felt. The pinching Cold now makes Men shiver; the Rugg, the Furr, and the lin'd Waistcoat Warmth supply: or round the chearful Fire they sit, and talk, and laugh, and sing, as the full Glafs goes briskly round, while thro' the long dark the dreadful Night the North-wind whistles, or the Tempest roars. 'Tis keen and chilling Frost; the Powers of Nature seem bound up, or dead: The Waters all

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all congeal'd to Ice, admit the Croud  
of sliding Boys, or bolder Youths with  
Scates beneath their Feet, who swiftly  
skim around the level Surface. The  
Snow descends, and covers all the whi-  
ten'd Plain: The careful Farmer feeds  
his Flocks and Herds with Hay; the  
Thresher in his Barn from Morn to Night  
pursues the Flail's laborious Task. But  
now a softer Wind blows from the  
South, the Ice dissolves, the Snow melts  
from the Mountains, the green Surface  
of the Earth again appears, and seems  
to promise the Return of Spring.





## THE DUTY of MAN.

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### 1. *Of the Duties we owe to Ourselves.*

**T**HERE are three Kinds of Virtue, *Human, Social, and Divine.* The *first* comprehends all the Duties we owe to Ourselves; the *second*, those we owe to Society; and the *third*, our Behaviour and Duty to God. *Human Virtue* consists in the right Use of our Reason, and the regular ordering of our Passions and Appetites, and may be divided into the particular Duties of *Consideration, Humility, Meekness, Contentment, Prudence, Fortitude, and Temperance.*

CONSIDERATION is the Habit of thinking and attending to whatever concerns us; it keeps the rational Faculties always in exercise, and leads us to find the Pleasure and Advantage of furnishing the Mind with any useful Knowledge and Experience.

• HUMILI-



HUMILITY teaches us to keep in ourselves a submissive and condescending Temper; and to watch against the first Emotions of Pride, Vain-glory, and Self-conceit.

MEEKNESS is the keeping our Resentments and angry Passions under Command; by which we are deliver'd from Fierceness or rash Anger; from Fury or violent Anger; and from Malice or continued Anger.

CONTENTMENT is the moderating of our covetous, fretful, and envious Passions. By this Virtue we are freed from uneasy Thoughts about our own Lot and Station in the World; from irregular Desires after things which it is improbable we should ever attain; and from envying the Ease, Enjoyments, or Possessions of others.

PRUDENCE is the wise and orderly Disposal of our Thoughts, Words, Actions, and Affairs. This leads us to study well the Reason and Fitness of Things with regard to our selves and others; by which means Rashness of Expression and Indecency of Action are prevented; an  
eager

eager talkative Disposition is cur'd ; Affection is shamed ; mean and vain Amusements are dropt ; and a disorderly unforecasting Temper is brought to Method and Contrivance.

**FORTITUDE** is that Strength and Constancy of Mind which teaches us to bear the Disposition of Providence, the Affliction of the Body, the Frowns of Fortune, the Villainy of wicked and the Impertinence of foolish Men, with Patience and Resignation.

**TEMPERANCE** is the regular and moderate use of those things that are allow'd for the Health, Pleasure, and Sustenance of the Body ; and by which we are taught to abstain from all Excess in Eating and Drinking ; to be modest in our Cloathing and Ornaments ; to be moderate in our Diversions ; to subdue all irregular and violent Passions ; and so to preserve the Body from Sloth and Idleness, as to render it a fit Instrument both of Action and Pleasure to the Mind.

## 2. Of the Duties we owe to Others.

**S**O C I A L Virtue consists in behaving rightly, and in doing what is just and fit to all with whom we have to do; and may be comprehended under the six following Heads, *Justice, Charity, Courtesy, Modesty, Gratitude, and Peaceableness.*

**J** U S T I C E forbids every thing that would injure another either in his Estate and Possession, or in his Reputation and good Name. It forbids all Theft of Money or Goods; all malicious Wrongs, or wronging a Person out of Spite; all Oppression, where a Man has Power over the Goods or Trade and Business of another; and all Frauds, where a Man has more Knowledge and Wit than another, or is let into some Secret by which he takes advantage to deceive and injure him. Justice also forbids us to hurt the Credit and Reputation of another, by witnessing openly things that are false, or by whispering secretly evil Surmises and reproachful Stories; or by aggravating small Faults with wrong and malicious Circumstances; or by deriding and scoffing at a Person to make him look little. And lastly,

lastly, we must suit our Words and Actions to the Truth of Things with the greatest Integrity, according to our best Skill and Apprehension.

CHARITY has respect to the *Faults*, the *Wants*, and the *Opinions* of Men. As it respects the Faults and Failings of Men, it consists in preventing others, as much as we can, from committing them; in putting the best Construction upon the Faults of others; in counselling and endeavouring to mend those who do amiss; in forgiving many Offences; and in avoiding all needless Talk of a Person's Crimes, and disliking to hear Reports spread of them. As it hath respect to the *Wants* and *Necessities* of others, it shows itself in enquiring after distress'd Persons; in pitying those that are in Want and Affliction, and in being tenderly affected towards them; in contriving Affairs and Expences so as to have something ready for charitable Occasions; and in being well pleased when Opportunities of doing good offer themselves. Lastly, in matters of *Opinion*, Charity will consider and allow for different Education and Impression of Things upon the Minds of Men, and for different Capacities and Judgment.

COURTESY is that Virtue by which we are taught to carry it towards all in an humane, civil, affable, and condescending manner. This is peculiarly graceful in Princes and Civil Magistrates, in great Men to their Inferiors, and in all Masters of Families to their Wives, Children, and Servants. It is also exceedingly becoming in all such as excel in Wisdom and Virtue, or possess any Excellencies or useful Talents above others, to condescend in an easy affable manner to use their Abilities for the Benefit and Instruction of such as are less prudent and knowing.

MODESTY teaches us the due Defe-  
 rence and Respect which we owe to all  
 who are superior to us either by Birth and  
 Fortune, or by any useful Knowledge,  
 Learning, and Wisdom.

GRATITUDE is the being so sensible  
 of a Benefit or Obligation, as to exert  
 one's self in proper Returns of Kindness  
 or Thankfulness. It consists in a careful  
 Observation of Benefits conferr'd, that  
 they do not pass neglected, nor be taken  
 for things of course ; in a true Value and  
 Esteem for the Spirit and Principles from  
 whence such Favours flow, interpreting  
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them in the best manner; and in a Disposition to make suitable Returns, and rejoycing in the Opportunities of doing so.

PEACEABLENESS is that Virtue which teaches us to be quiet and easy in ourselves, and inoffensive to others. In order to this, we must bring our own Minds and Spirits into a settled Tranquillity, and an habitual Disposition to be quiet. We must have in our Hearts an unconquerable Benevolence and Good-Will. We must watch against every reproachful Word, and defaming or provoking Expression. We must candidly interpret the Designs and Meanings of others. We must check Curiosity, and a Meddling undesired with other People's Affairs. And we must be quick to heal and soften the Spirits of Men when they begin to be ruffled and uneasy.

*3. Of our Duties to God.*

THE chief part of our Duty to God consists in the constant Practice of all the foregoing Virtues, as Occasions offer through the whole Course of our Lives; and in looking upon them as the eternal and unalterable Laws which he has given us to act by. To which we

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must

must add, the great Veneration of his Power and Wisdom, a Fear of offending his Justice, an entire Reliance on his Goodness and Providence, a Resignation to his Will, with Prayer and Thanksgiving for all his Mercies, always regarding this Life as a State of Probation and Trial only, in which according as we behave ourselves well or ill, we shall be rewarded or punished in another.

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*A proper PRAYER for a Child  
Morning and Evening.*

**A**Lmighty God, the Giver of all Goodness, grant me Grace to avoid all Temptations to Sin, and that as I grow in Years, so I may grow in Learning and Good Manners: That I may order myself lowly and reverently to all my Betters; that I may hurt no body by Word or Deed; that I may be true and just in all my Dealings; that I may bear no Malice or Hatred in my Heart; that I may keep my Hands from picking and stealing, my Tongue from Evil-speaking, Lying, and Slandering, my Body in Temperance, Soberness, and Chastity; and that I may neither covet nor desire other Men's Goods, but learn and labour truly

to

*A Prayer for a Child.* 89

to get my own Living, and do my Duty in that State of Life unto which it shall please thee to call me, thro' *Jesus Christ* our Lord. *Amen.*

*If the Child is very Young, the following may be sufficient for a while.*

**P**R A Y God blefs me, and make me a good Child and an honest Man. *Amen.*



*Description of a Good Boy.*

**A** Good Boy is dutiful to his Father and Mother, obedient to his Master, and loving to all his Play-fellows. He is diligent in learning his Book, and takes a Pleasure in improving himself in every thing that is worthy of Praise. He rises early in the Morning, makes himself clean and decent, and says his Prayers. If he has done a Fault, he confesses it, and is sorry for it; and scorns to tell a Lye, tho' he might by that means conceal it. He loves to hear good Advice, is thankful to those that give it him, and always follows it. He never swears, or calls Names, or uses any ill Words to his

Companions. He is never peevish and fretful, but always chearful and good-humour'd. He scorns to steal or pilfer any thing from his Play-fellows; and would rather suffer wrong than do wrong to any of them. He is always ready to answer when he is asked a Question, to do what he is bid, and to mind what is said to him. He is not a Wrangler or quarrellsome, and keeps himself out of all kinds of Mischief which other Boys run into. By this means he becomes, as he grows up, a Man of Sense and Virtue; he is beloved and respected by all that know him; he lives in the World with Credit and Reputation, and when he dies is lamented by all his Acquaintance.

*A Bad Boy described.*

**A** Bad Boy is undutiful to his Father and Mother, disobedient and stubborn to his Master, and ill-natur'd to all his Play-fellows. He hates his Book, and takes no Pleasure in improving himself in any thing. He is sleepy and slothful in a Morning, too idle to clean himself, and too wicked to say his Prayers. He is always in Mischief, and when he has done a Fault will tell twenty Lies in hopes

hopes to clear himself, which is only making bad worse. He hates that any body should give him good Advice, and when they are out of sight will laugh at them. He swears and wrangles, and quarrels with his Companions, and is always in some Dispute or other. He will steal whatever comes in his way ; and, if he is not catch'd, thinks it no Crime, not considering that God sees whatsoever he does. He is frequently out of Humour, and sullen and obstinate, so that he will neither do what he is bid, nor answer any Question that is asked him. In short, he neglects every thing that he should learn, and minds nothing but Play or Mischief, by which Means he becomes, as he grows up, a confirm'd Blockhead, incapable of any thing but Wickedness or Folly, despised by all Men of Sense and Virtue, and generally dies a Beggar.







## S T O R I E S

Proper to raise the Attention and  
excite the Curiosity of Children.



*The Story of St. GEORGE and the Dragon.*

**S**Aint George for *England*, one of the noblest Champions in the World, was born in the City of *Coventry*; his Father's Name was *Albert*, High-Steward of *England*. As soon as he was born, he was put under the Care of three Nurses, one to give him suck, another to keep him asleep, and a third to provide him Food.

*St. George and the Dragon.* 93

But there was a wicked Enchantress, whose Name was *Calyt*, that liv'd in a Cave in the middle of a thick Wood, and she found an Opportunity to steal him from the Nurfs, and kept him in this Cave till he was eighteen Years old. Then she furnish'd him with a strong Suit of Armour, an excellent Horse, and the sharpest Sword in the World; and he set out from the Cave to seek Adventures.

He travell'd till he came to the Borders of the Kingdom of *Egypt*, where meeting with a poor Hermit, *St. George* asked him, Where he might have Lodging for himself and his Horse? Alas! Sir, said the Hermit, you seem to be a Stranger in this Country, and it is very unhappy for you that you are come into it; for the whole Country is almost destroy'd by a terrible Dragon, who devours every Day a young Virgin, insomuch that he hath now destroy'd all the Virgins in the Kingdom, except the King's Daughter, and she is to be sent to-morrow Morning to be devour'd by him.

*St. George* hearing this, was determined to deliver the King's Daughter from the Jaws of the Dragon, or to lose his Life in the Attempt. He stay'd all Night in the Hermit's Cave, and rising early the next Morn-

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Morning, he buckled on his Armour, and mounting his Horse, he rode towards the Place where the Hermit told him the Dragon was. He had not gone far before he overtook them leading the King's beautiful Daughter to the Place where she was to be devoured, and addressing himself to the Princess, Fair Lady, said he, it were pity that so much Beauty should become a Prey to the Jaws of a merciless Dragon, I therefore beg that you will go back to your Father's Palace; for I am determined either to kill the Dragon, or to lose my own Life. Sir Knight, answer'd the Princess, I am surprized that a Stranger should so generously hazard his Life for my Sake; but if you are resolved upon it, I will go back to my Father's Court, and pray for your Success.

So she returned to her Father's, and *St. George* enter'd the Valley, and advanced towards the Cave where the Dragon lay. The Dragon no sooner saw him, but he sent forth such terrible Roarings, that all the Valley shook with the Noise. *St. George* was not at all daunted; but, setting Spurs to his Horse, ran furiously against him with his Spear. The Scales of the Dragon were so hard, that the Spear was broke in a thousand Pieces; and

*St. George and the Dragon.* 95

and the Dragon fought so furiously with his Wings and his Tail, that *St. George* had much ado to sit upon his Horse. At last the Dragon opening his wide Mouth, was just going to devour both *St. George* and his Horse; but *St. George* turning nimble about, thrust his Sword down his Throat, and pierced him through the Heart, so that he fell down under his Horse's Feet. Then alighting from his Horse, he cut off the Head of the Dragon, and fixing it on the Point of the broken Spear, he carry'd it in triumph to the King's Court, where great Rejoicings were made. The fair Princess, whom he had deliver'd from Death, presented him with a Diamond Ring of great Value, and after some time became his Wife.





*The Story of GUY Earl of WARWICK.*

**T**HE famous *English* Champion *Guy*, was born in *Warwick*: When he was but a Boy, he was so expert at Wrestling, Boxing, and all other Exercises, that none of his Companions durst encounter him. As he grew up, he fell in love with *Phillis* the Beautiful Daughter of the Earl of *Warwick*; but she told him, he must first win her Love by noble Deeds of Arms; and when he had made himself worthy of her by his Courage, he might then hope for her Affection, but not before.

So



So Guy set out to seek Adventures: his first Exploit was upon a monstrous wild Cow, whose Horns were four Foot long, and exceeding sharp; her Eyes glar'd like Fire, and she was so terribly fierce and strong, that she destroy'd both Man and Beast, and no body durst travel that Way. Guy took a Battle-Ax in his Hand, and went into the Forest where she was. As soon as she espy'd him, she began to roar and bellow most furiously; and running at him with all her Might, Guy watch'd her coming. and with his Battle-Ax he gave her such a Blow on the Forehead, as made her fall back on her Rump; but recovering herself, she made at him again with more Fury than before, and had certainly killed him if he had not jump'd aside; and as she pass'd by him he gave her such a Stroke under the Ear, as brought her once more to the Ground, and made her roar in so terrible a manner, that all the Beasts of the Forest were frighted; but Guy undauntedly followed his Blow, and tho' he was many times in great Danger of being caught upon her Horns, yet he always very dexterously avoided it, till at last having given her a great many Wounds about the Head, she fell down upon the Earth, and with a horrid Groan

I expired.

expired. Great Rejoicings were made at the Death of this monstrous Cow; one of her Ribs was hung up in *Warwick-Castle*, and is to be seen there to this Day.

After this, *Guy* went over into *France* to seek Adventures, where travelling thro' a Forest he met with a Giant whose Name was *Rumbo*, so large and tall, that he could step over a House with as much Ease as we step over a Kennel; or peep into the Steeple of a Church, and toll the Bells with his Finger. Friend, said he to *Guy*, dost thou know one *Guy of Warwick*? they say he is valiant Knight, I long to fight with him. Then, said *Guy*, Thou may'st satisfy thy Longing as soon as thou wilt, for I am the Man. Art thou the Man? said the Giant: I fancy thy Sword will not cut. Why then, said *Guy*, I will whet it on thy Bones before we part. With that the Giant pulled up a large Tree by the Roots, and began to lay about him with great Fury; but *Guy* nimbly avoided his Blows, and watching an Opportunity, with one Blow cut off all the Giant's Toes, so that he fell down to the Ground. Well, Monster, said *Guy*, dost thou think my Sword will cut now? O hold thy Hand, said the Giant; spare my Life, and I will be thy Slave for ever. So *Guy* spared

spared his Life, and the Giant followed him as his Servant.

As they travelled along they heard the most terrible Roarings that ever were, and looking about, they espy'd a Lion and a Dragon fighting together. This is brave Sport, said *Guy*, let them fight it out, and I will take up the Conqueror. After they had fought some time, the Lion grew weary, and could fight no longer. Then *Guy* stept up to the Dragon, and gave him a swinging Blow with his Sword; upon which the Dragon turn'd about and flew at him with great Fury. But *Guy* managed his Sword so well, and gave the Dragon so many Wounds, that he had enough of it, and stretch'd forth his Wings to fly away: But *Guy* watched that Opportunity, and thrust his Sword under the Wings of the Dragon quite to his Heart, and kill'd him on the spot. Then the Lion came to him fawning, and laid himself down at his Feet in token of Gratitude for his Deliverance.

After these Adventures were finish'd, and many other noble Exploits were perform'd, *Guy* return'd to *England*, and marry'd his beautiful *Phillis*; and after the Death of her Father he was made Earl of *Warwick*.



*The Story of FORTUNATUS.*

**F**ORTUNATUS was born in the City of *Famagosta*, in the Island of *Cyprus*. His Father had been a very rich Merchant, but by living extravagantly he was reduc'd to Poverty. Now *Fortunatus* thinking himself a Burden to his Father, resolv'd to go out into the World and seek his Fortune. It happen'd one Day, as he was wandering about, that he lost himself in the midst of a great Wood, where he was oblig'd to continue all Night. In the Middle of the Night the Bears, and Lions, and Wolves began to roar terribly, so that he was obliged to secure himself by getting up

up into a Tree ; but towards Morning he was espy'd by a young Bear, who began to climb up the Tree, and made at him with great Fury. But *Fortunatus* defended himself so well with his Sword, that at last he cut off one of the Toes of the Bear, so that he fell from the Bough on which he stood, and broke his Back. *Fortunatus* seeing this, came down from the Tree in Safety, and it being now Day-light, he wander'd along the Forest very hungry and very weary.

At last he met with a Lady whose Eyes were muffled up ; she held forth her Hand and presented him with a Purse, saying, My Name is *Fortune*, I present thee with this Purse, which will never be empty ; but whensoever thou puttest thy Hand into it, thou shalt always find it full of Money. *Fortunatus* thank'd her, and was very glad of such a Present. And now getting into a Road, he presently came to a great City, where he furnish'd himself with Horses, and Servants, and rich Cloaths, and liv'd in all respects like a Prince ; and when he put his Hand into his Purse, he had always Money to pay for whatever he bought.

After some time he took it into his Head, that he would travel all over the World : So furnishing himself with Diamonds and



Jewels, and all Manner of Conveniencies in the richest Manner possible, he set forth, and travell'd into all the Princes Courts in *Europe*; and so magnificent was his Appearance, that he outshone all the Kings and Princes of the World. At last he came to the City of *Constantinople*, where the Grand Seignior kept his Court, who shew'd him all the Riches of his Palace, Gold and Silver, and Diamonds in Abundance; but at last he took him into a Room, where he told him was a Jewel worth all that he had seen. I see nothing, said *Fortunatus*, in this Room, but an old Hat. That Hat, said the Grand Seignior, is the Jewel I prize above all the Riches in the World. So taking it in his Hand, This Hat, said he, I call my Wishing-Hat; for if I put it on my Head, wheresoever I wish myself to be, I am transported thither in a Moment, tho' it be at ever so great a Distance, over Cities or Mountains, or Seas or Oceans.

*Fortunatus* was prodigiously surpriz'd at the Account of this Hat, and thought to himself, if I could get this Hat to my Purse, I should be the happiest Man in the World. Pray, said he to the Grand Seignior, is not this Hat heavier than other Hats? No, said the Grand Seignior; put it on your Head, and you will find it

no heavier than a common Hat. *Fortunatus* put it on his Head, and immediately wishing himself in his own Country, he flew out of the Window, and left the Grand Seignior in the utmost Rage and Confusion.

And now *Fortunatus* was as happy as his Heart could desire. He need but put his Hand in his Purse, and he had Money for whatever he wanted; he need but put on his Wishing-Hat, and he was convey'd in a Moment wheresoever he pleas'd. And hearing the King of *England* had a Daughter, who was the most beautiful Creature in the World, he resolv'd to see her; so putting on his Wishing-Hat, he wish'd himself in *London*, and in a Moment he found himself there.

He immediately put himself in the richest Equipage imaginable, and went to Court. All the Ladies admir'd his Dress, which was nothing but Gold and Diamonds; but when he appear'd every Day in a different Suit equally rich, they were surpriz'd. At last he found an Opportunity of addressing himself to the Princess, and declaring his Love to her. She told him, if he would discover to her how he came possess'd of so much Wealth, she would grant him her Affection. Not being able to deny his Mistress any thing, he

he shew'd her his Purse, and told her the Secret of it, that it would never be empty. She was mightily pleas'd that she had got this Secret out of him, and appointed him the following Night to make her a Visit, promising to let him in to her Apartment. In the mean time she caused a Purse to be made exactly like his, and when he came, she had before contriv'd to mix a sleeping Dose with his Wine, so that when he had drank a Glass or two, he fell fast asleep. Whilst he was asleep, the Princess cut off his Purse, and sew'd her own in its Place. When he awak'd, he knew nothing of what had pass'd, but before he went away, wanting to give something to the Servants, he put his Hand in his Purse, and found nothing in it. He presently suspected what had been done, but fearing to demand the Purse of the Princess in her Father's Court, he catched her in his Arms, and wish'd himself with her in some desert Place alone; and immediately they found themselves sitting under a Tree in a lonesome Forest. The Princess was prodigiously frighted at being carried away in this Manner, and so faint that she could hardly speak; but seeing some Fruit upon the Tree under which they sat, she desir'd him to get her some of it. He

was very willing to oblige her, and getting up into the Tree, he left his Hat upon her Head. As she was sitting upon the Ground in great Grief, O that I was but in my Father's Court! said she; and no sooner had she spoke, but she was gone in a Moment, leaving *Fortunatus* in the Tree without either his Hat or his Purse.

He came down from the Tree in great Perplexity what he should do to recover his Hat and his Purse; and sitting down upon the Ground, he began to eat one of the Apples he had got, upon which two large Horns immediately sprouted from his Head. He was now in a worse Condition than before; but an old Hermit coming up to him, told him, if he would eat one of the Apples of another Tree which grew just by, his Horns would fall off. He presently eat one of them, and his Horns fell off. So taking some of each of these Apples with him to Court, he contrived to have one of them left in the Princess's Apartment; when she came in, seeing a beautiful Apple lying upon the Table, she ate it, and presently two large Horns grew out of her Head. All the Physicians in the Kingdom were sent for, but none of them could remove these Horns. At last *Fortunatus* disguis-

ing

ing himself as a Physician, came to Court, and undertook to remove them. He was taken into the Princess's Apartment, where the first Thing he saw was his Wishing-Hat, hanging upon a Peg, for they did not know the Virtue of it. Well, thought he, if I can but be satisfied she had got the Purse about her, then I shall know what to do. So he told her he must have a Thousand Crowns for removing her Horns; to which she agreed. Upon this he gave her the other Sort of Apple to eat, and her Horns fell off. She was prodigiously rejoiced, and took out the Purse to pay him. As soon as *Fortunatus* saw his Purse, he clap'd on the Hat, and taking her in his Arms, wish'd himself with her in his own Country, where they found themselves in a Moment. After he had upbraided her with stealing his Purse, he took her and put her into a Nunnery, and left her to spend the rest of her Life in Repentance and Devotion.

And now beginning to reflect how much Trouble and Danger his Hat and his Purse had brought him into, he was convinced that great Riches are a great Burthen, and that the having our Wishes often lead us into Miseries and Misfortunes.



tunes. Wherefore, taking the Hat and the Purse, he burnt them in the Fire; and ever after liv'd in a quiet and comfortable State.





*The Story of REYNARD the Fox.*

**I**N the middle of the Summer, when the Woods and all the Fields were cloathed in Green, and in the height of their Beauty, the royal Lion, who is the King of Beasts, proclaimed a Feast, and invited all the Beasts of the Forest to come to his Court, and pay their Obedience unto him. There was *Isgrim* the Wolf, *Bruin* the Bear, *Grimbar* the Brock, *Cur-tise* the Hound, *Tybert* the Cat, *Keyword* the Hare, *Bellin* the Ram, with many others: But *Reynard* the Fox had been guilty of so many Crimes, that he durst not come to Court.

The

The first that stood up to accuse him was *Bruin* the Bear, who said thus: May it please your Highness, that wicked Fox came into my House by Violence, and finding my Children lying in their Nest, he pist all over them in such a Manner, that with the Sharpness of his Urine they became blind. The next that accused him was *Keyword* the Hare, who spoke as follows: May it please your Highness, this dissembling *Reynard* promis'd that he would teach me my Creed, and make a good Christian of me; and inviting me to come sit between his Legs, he caught me by the Throat in such a manner that he made me cry, *Credo, Credo*, for my Life; and if the Panther had not just then come by, he had certainly kill'd me. The next that spoke was *Isgrim* the Wolf, who said, That walking one Day with *Reynard* in the Fields, we espy'd a Mare with a Foal, and I having a Mind for the Foal, I sent *Reynard* to the Mare, to ask the Price of it, who came back and told me the Price was written in the Mare's hind Foot, but, as I cannot read, said he, you had better go yourself: Upon which I went, and asking to see the Price of her Foal, I had no sooner taken hold of her Foot, but she gave me such a Blow on the Head with

her Iron Shoe, that she almost beat my Brains out.

Many other Complaints were made against *Reynard* the Fox; upon which the Lion ordered *Bruin* the Bear to go to him, and command his Attendance in Court to answer the Crimes laid to his Charge. *Bruin* went to the Fox, who promised to come with him to Court; but as they came along, the Fox espy'd a large Tree in a Carpenter's Yard, which was cloven almost in two, and the Wedge sticking in it. So says he to the Bear, Uncle *Bruin*, I know you love Honey, in the Opening of yon Tree is the finest Honey you ever tasted. Away they went into the Carpenter's Yard, and the Bear thrusting his Head eagerly into the Cleft of the Tree, the Fox pull'd out the Wedge, and the Tree closed together, and held him fast till the Carpenter came, who beat him almost to Death, whilst the Fox ran away laughing.

The Bear came roaring to Court in a bloody Condition, and told how the Fox had served him; upon which *Tybert* the Cat was sent to command his Attendance. As soon as *Reynard* saw the Cat, O Cousin *Tybert*, says he, I should have come to Court presently, but I am glad you are come: I was sitting down to Dinner up-

on a Dish of Mice, which I am going to fetch from the Parson's Barn, and you shall go with me. The Cat was very glad to hear of Mice, and went very readily. When they came to the Barn, Come, says the Fox, you shall go in at that Hole, and I will go in at this. Now the Fox knew that the Parson had set a Trap against that Hole, and no sooner was the Cat got in than she was caught by the Neck, and before she could get out was almost strangled.

When this was told the Lion, he sent *Bellin* the Ram, and *Keyword* the Hare, desiring they would be aware of his Tricks, and bring him by Force along with them. *Reynard* saw them coming, and came out to meet them, saying, O my Friends, I was just writing a Letter to his Majesty the Lion, and I am glad you are come to carry it. If *Keyword* will step in, and do me the Favour to write the Supercription I shall be obliged to him. So they went in together, leaving the Ram at the Door; and no sooner were they got in, but *Reynard* seiz'd the poor Hare by the Throat, and twisted off his Head, which he put into a little Bag, and immediately return'd to the Ram and hung it about his Neck, saying, There is the Letter to his Majesty, and *Keyword*

K 2

desires,



desires, as you are but slow of Foot, that you will be going on, and he will presently overtake you. So the Ram went on, suspecting nothing, and *Reynard* made a delicious Feast of the Hare. But when the Ram came to deliver the Letter to his Majesty, behold, there was nothing but the Head of poor *Keyword* !

At this the Lion was in the greatest Rage imaginable, and was going to send a whole Troop of Beasts to fetch the Fox by Force, when; to their great Surprise, he came into Court of his own Accord. All the Beasts immediately cry'd out against him. The Wolf shew'd the desperate Marks of the Mare's Foot ; the Bear shew'd his bloody Face and beaten Sides ; the Cat shew'd a black Circle round her Neck, where she had like to have been hang'd ; and the Head of poor *Keyword* was produc'd against him. The Fox declar'd himself innocent of all these things, and desir'd to be heard in his own Defence ; which being granted, he began thus : As to my Friend *Isgrim* the Wolf, I told him no more than the Mare told me, and if he was Fool enough to believe her, I can't help it. As to my Cousin *Bruin*, he was seeking for Hony, when he should have been doing your Majesty's Business, and was therefore serv'd according to his Deserts.

serts. The same may be said of *Tybert* the Cat. And as to the Death of poor *Keyword*, it is plain that *Bellin* must have done it himself, and now would lay the Crime on me; and he that says to the contrary, I here defy him to the mortal Combat, and will make good what I say upon his Body.

Upon, this *Isgrim* the Wolf desired he might accept the Challenge; which the Lion granted, and a Ring was presently made for the Combatants. The Fox now fearing the Wolf would be too many for him, bethought himself of a Stratagem, which was this; he pist upon his Tail till he made it very wet, then rolling it all over in the Dust, when they began to fight he whisked it two or three times in the Eyes of the Wolf, and quite blinded him; and the Dust and the Urine together made his Eyes smart so intolerably, that he could not bear it. So begging for Quarter, the Victory was declared for the Fox, and for this time he came off with flying Colours. But the Lion told him to take Care of himself, for if ever any Complaint came against him again, he should certainly be hang'd.



# SONGS.

## *The Dumb-Woman cur'd.*

**T**HERE was a bonny Blade,  
 Had marry'd a Country Maid,  
 And safely conducted her home, home, home  
 She was neat in ev'ry Part,  
 And she pleas'd him to the Heart,  
 But ah! alas! she was dumb, dumb, dumb.  
 She was bright as the Day,  
 And brisk as the *May*, [Plumb;  
 And as round and as plump as a Plumb, Plumb,  
 But still the silly Swain  
 Could do nothing but complain,  
 Because that his Wife she was dumb, dumb, dumb.  
 She could brew, and she could bake,  
 She could sew, and she could make, [Broom.  
 She could sweep the House with a Broom, Broom,  
 She could wash and she could wring,  
 She could do any kind of thing,  
 But ah! alas! she was dumb, dumb, dumb.  
 To the Doctor then he went,  
 For to give himself Content,  
 And to cure his Wife of the mum, mum, mum.  
 O! 'tis the easiest Part  
 That belongs unto my Art, [dumb.  
 For to make a Woman speak that is dumb, dumb,  
 To the Doctor he did her bring,  
 And he cut her chatt'ring String, [Tongue.  
 And at Liberty he set her Tongue, her Tongue, her  
 Her Tongue began to walk,  
 And she began to talk,  
 As tho' she had never been dumb, dumb, 'cum'.

Her

Her Faculty she tries,  
 And she fill'd the House with Noise,  
 And she rattl'd in his Ears like a Drum, Drum, Drum ;  
 She bred a deal of Strife,  
 Made him weary of his Life, [dumb.  
 He'd give any thing again she was dumb, dumb,  
 To the Doctor then he goes,  
 And thus he vents his Woes,  
 Oh ! Doctor, you've me undone, undone, undone:  
 For my Wife she's turn'd a Scold,  
 And her Tongue can never hold, [dumb.  
 I'd give any kind of thing she was dumb, dumb,  
 When I did undertake,  
 To make thy Wife to speak,  
 It was a thing easily done, done, done ;  
 But 'tis past the Art of Man,  
 Let him do whate'er he can,  
 For to make a scolding Wife hold her Tongue,  
 Tongue, Tongue.

*Sir Eglamore, &c.*

**S**IR *Eglamore*, that valiant Knight,  
*Fa la, lanky down dilly ;*  
 He took up his Sword, and he went to fight,  
*Fa la, lanky down dilly :*  
 And as he rode o'er Hill and Dale,  
 All armed with a Coat of Mail,  
*Fa la la, la la la, lanky down dilly.*  
 There leap'd a Dragon out of her Den,  
 That had slain, God knows how many Men ;  
 But when she saw Sir *Eglamore*,  
 Oh that you had but heard her roar !  
 Then the Trees began to shake ;  
 Horse did tremble, Man did quake ;  
 The Birds betook them all to peeping,  
 Oh ! 'twou'd have made one fall a weeping.

But

But all in vain it was to fear,  
 For now they fall to't, fight Dog, fight Bear;  
 And to't they go, and soundly fight,  
 A live-long Day, from Morn to Night.

This Dragon had on a plaguy Hide,  
 That cou'd the sharpest Steel abide:  
 No Sword cou'd enter her with Cuts,  
 Which vex'd the Knight unto the Guts.

But as in Choler he did burn,  
 He watch'd the Dragon a great good turn;  
 For as a Yawning she did fall,  
 He thrust his Sword up Hilt and all.

Then like a Coward she did fly  
 Unto her Den, which was hard by;  
 And there she lay all Night and roar'd,  
 The Knight was sorry for his Sword:  
 But riding away, he cries, I forsake it,  
 He that will fetch it, let him take it.

*The Old Woman and her Son.*

**T**HERE was an Old Woman that had but  
 one Son,

And he had neither Land nor Fee;

He took great Pains,

But got little Gains,

Yet fain a Landlord he would be.

*With a fadariddle la, fa la da riddle la, &c.*

And as he was going Home.

He met his Old Mother upon the High-way;

O Mother, quoth he,

Your Blessing grant me,

Thus the Son to the Mother did say.

*With a fa, &c.*

I ha' begg'd Butter-milk all this long Day,

But I hope I shan't be a Beggar long;

For



For I've more Wit come into this Pate,  
 Than e'er I had when I was young.  
*With a fa, &c.*

This Butter-milk I will sell it,  
 A Penny for it I shall have, you shall see;  
 With that Penny I will buy me some Eggs,  
 I shall have seven for my Penny.  
*With a fa, &c.*

And those Seven Eggs I'll set under a Hen,  
 Perhaps Seven Cocks they may chance for to be;  
 And when those Seven Cocks are Seven Capons,  
 There will be Seven Half Crowns for me.  
*With a fa, &c.*

But as he was going Home,  
 Accounting up of his Riches all;  
 His Foot it stumbled against a Stone,  
 Down came Butter-milk, Pitcher and all.  
*With a fa, &c.*

## CHORUS.

*His Pitcher was broke, and his Eggs were dispatch'd.  
 This 'tis to count Chickens before they are hatch'd.  
 With a-fa da, &c.*

*Happy Insect, &c.*

**H**APPY Insect! what can be  
 In Happiness compar'd to thee?  
 Fed with Nourishment Divine,  
 The dewy Morning's gentle Wine!

*Nature* waits upon thee still,  
 And thy verdant Cup does fill;  
 'Tis fill'd where-ever thou dost tread:  
 For *Nature* Self's thy *Ganymede*!

Thou dost drink, and dance, and sing;  
 Happier than the happiest King!  
 All the Fields which thou dost see,  
 All the Plants belong to Thee.

All the Summer Hours produce,  
Fertile made with early Juice,  
Man for thee does sow and plough ;  
*Farmer* He, and *Landlord* Thou.

Thou innocently dost enjoy ;  
Nor does thy *Luxury* destroy ;  
With Joy the *Shepherd* heareth thee,  
Far more harmonious sing than he !

Thee Country-Hinds with Gladness hear,  
The Prophet of the ripen'd Year !  
Thee *Phæbus* loves, and does inspire ;  
Bright *Phæbus* is himself thy Sire !

To Thee, of all Things upon Earth,  
Life is no longer than thy Mirth.  
Happy Insect, thrice happy thou !  
Dost neither Age nor Winter know !

But when thou'rt drunk, and danc'd, and sung  
Thy Fill, thy flow'ry Leaves among,  
Sated with thy Summer Feast,  
Thou retir'st to endless Rest.

### *The Satyr and Traveller.*

**T**O his poor Cell a Satyr led  
A Traveller with Cold half dead,  
And with great Kindness treated.  
A Fire Nose high, he made him strait,  
Shew'd him his Elbow-chair of State,  
And near the Chimney seated.

His tingling Hands the Stranger blows ;  
At which the Satyr wond'ring rose,  
And bluntly ask'd the Reason.  
Sir. quoth the Man, I mean no Harm,  
I only do't my Hands to warm,  
In this cold frosty Season.

The

The Satyr gave him from the Pot  
A Mefs of Porridge piping hot:

The Man blow'd o'er his Gruel.  
What's that for, Friend? the Satyr cry'd;  
To cool my Broth, his Guest reply'd,  
And Truth, Sir, is a Jewel.

How! quoth the Host then, is it so?  
And can you Contradictions blow?

Turn out, and leave my Cottage.  
This honest Mansion ne'er shall hold  
Such Rascals as blow hot and cold;  
The De'il must find you Pottage.

### *The Blind Boy.*

O Say! what is that Thing call'd Light,  
Which I must ne'er enjoy?  
What are the Blessings of the Sight?  
O tell your poor blind Boy.

You talk of wondrous Things you see,  
You say the Sun shines bright;  
I feel him warm, but how can he  
Then make it Day or Night?

My Day or Night myself I make,  
Whene'er I sleep or play;  
And could I ever keep awake,  
With me 'twere always Day.

With heavy Sighs, I often hear  
You mourn my hopeless Woe;  
But sure with Patience I may bear  
A Loss I ne'er can know.

Then let not what I cannot have  
Your Peace of Mind destroy;  
Whilst thus I sing, I am a King,  
Altho' a poor blind Boy.

NANCY.

## NANCY.

*She.* **A**ND canst thou leave thy *Nancy*,  
 And quit thy native Shore?  
 It comes into my Fancy,  
 I ne'er shall see thee more.

*He.* Yes, I must leave my *Nancy*,  
 To humble haughty *Spain* :  
 Let Fears ne'er fill thy Fancy,  
 For we shall meet again.

*She.* Amidst the foaming Billows,  
 Where thund'ring Cannons roar ;  
 You'll think on these green Willows,  
 And wish yourself on Shore.

*He.* I fear no Land nor Water,  
 I fear no Sword nor Fire ;  
 For sweet Revenge and Slaughter  
 Are all that I desire.

*She.* May Guardian Gods protect thee  
 From Water, Fire, and Steel ;  
 And let no Fears affect thee  
 Like those which now I feel.

*He.* I leave to Heaven's Protection,  
 My Life, my only Dear,  
 You have my Soul's Affection,  
 So still conclude me here.



F I N I S.

